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ABSTRACT

The U.S. Department of Education presents the first edition of what will be an ongoing series of collected statistical charts and graphs providing a long-term and comprehensive perspective on the well-being of youth. The longitudinal data, which begins in 1950, when possible, is presented with a minimum of interpretation. The report is organized into five major sections. The first, "Demographics and Family Composition," provides basic information about how many young people there are, and what kinds of families and households they live in. "Family Income" is the topic of the second section, which includes data on family finances, public and private economic support, and some of the costs associated with raising and educating young people. The third section is on "Education," and offers statistics concerning the number, achievement, and effort of young people moving through, and dropping out of, United States schools. "Youth Employment and Finances" is the focus of the fourth section, which gives information on employment patterns and earning and spending habits of young people. The fifth section deals with "Health, Behavior, and Attitudes" by bringing together direct measures of the welfare of youth--in particular, their health, positive and negative behavior, and attitudes about what is important in their lives. A glossary, list of sources of data, list of tables and figures, and an index are appended. Appended is a copy of the U.S. Department of Education News Release, Dated August 22, 1988, announcing this new publication, and including some reviewer comments. (SKC)

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Youth Indicators 1988

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Trends in the Well-Being of American Youth

August 1988

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The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) has been known as the Center for Education Statistcs (CES, 1986–summer 1988) and the National Center for Education Statistics (1985 and previous years). Citations in this book refer to the name of the Center at the time data were released.

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Nelson Smith
Director
Research Applications Division

Youth Indicators--Advance Copies

Clarification of Chart Registration

Indicator 2-- (page 9)	line for 25-44 years old should rise above line for 18 and 19 years old after 1981 and should not meet it in 1984 (see table on page 8 for clarification).
Indicator 3-- (page 11)	line for number of children should not dip below line for number of divorces in 1977 (see table on page 10 for clarification).
Indicator 11-- (page 29)	all bars for married-couple families are too high (see table on page 28 for clarification)).
Indicator 50-- (page 113)	blocks for rape are too wide (see table on page 112 for clarification); there should be no blocks for rape for males.

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Introduction

Statistics can never fully capture the texture of young lives. That challenge is better left to literature. But for writers and readers of newspapers, policymakers and analysts, and those simply wishing to be well informed, access to accurate data is essential. No subject is more susceptible to sensational treatment than the lives of adolescents. If we are to make wise choices about policies that affect them, we must be armed with reliable information.

Recognizing that each generation views its successors with alarm, and that we tend to regard the problems of young people as newly minted with each generation, we seek an impartial perspective from which to gauge the seriousness of contemporary youth problems. Between the ages of 14 and 24, the period with which this book is primarily concerned, most young people navigate a transition from dependent childhood in their parents' home to independent, self-sufficient adulthood. This volume examines some of the settings in which these young people grow up, as well as their own behavior and outlook on life.

Newspapers and television tend to stress that teens are dropping out of school, getting pregnant out of wedlock, taking drugs, running away from home, and otherwise getting into trouble at increasing rates. But the reality is more complex and, in some ways, more encouraging. More teenagers than ever before are finishing high school, and the rate of completion has increased most for minority youth over the last 10 years. Unwed teen pregnancy continues to be a grave problem, but the rate of births to unmarried black teenagers has declined over the last 15 years. Teenage use of drugs has eased somewhat in the last 5 years.

It is to provide both a long-term and a comprehensive perspective on the welfare of youth that we present this initial volume of *Youth Indicators*. This book tries to report information that is longitudinal, beginning where possible with 1950. While this starting date is somewhat arbitrary, it captures most of the post–World War II period.

Many who read this book will be familiar with other collections of statistics and "indicators" issued by the U.S. Department of Education and other government agencies and private organizations. This volume represents a departure from the Department's prior practice in that it covers not only schools, their staffs, and immediate environs, but also covers a range of external factors which may influence the success of schooling and the lives of youth—such factors as student drug use, suicide, and teen pregnancy, plus changes in family structure, economic well-being, and prospects for employment.

Our purpose is to offer reliable and important information from which people of diverse views can draw their own conclusions. The data we offer are objective, drawn largely from such standard sources as the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. We have attempted to let the information speak for itself with a minimum of interpretation.

To deal comprehensively with all that impinges on the welfare of youth, the editors have organized *Youth Indicators 1988* into five major sections:

1. "Demographics and Family Composition" provides basic information about how many young people there are, as well as information about what kinds of families and households they live in;

2. "Family Income" includes data on family finances, public and private economic support, and some of the costs associated with raising and educating young people.

3. "Education" offers a variety of measures concerning the number, achievement, and effort of young people moving through (and dropping out of) our schools;

4. "Youth Employment and Finances" gives information on the employment patterns and earning and spending habits of young people; and

5. "Health, Behavior, and Attitudes" brings together direct measures of the welfare of youth: their health, their positive and negative behavior, and their attitudes on what is important in their lives.

These chapters and their component tables and figures are designed to provide both the expert and the lay reader with a set of salient indicators. They represent the editors' best judgments about barometers that collectively suggest the state of well-being among young people. We invite readers to comment on and refine this selection of indicators for future editions.

We know that such a compendium of statistics may appear daunting to the casual reader, yet the editors have attempted to lighten the burden for those who are not statisticians by providing some verbal and graphic highlights. In setting out the data, we have followed these procedures:

1. We sought data at 5-year intervals from 1950 to 1985 and annual data since 1980, but for certain tables and figures we were unable to obtain all of this information. In many cases, agencies had not kept the data over all those years or did not keep it in the demographic categories we sought. In other cases, data sets were redefined in the middle of a time series, making it impossible to compare later with earlier data.

2. The figures highlight portions of the information in the tables; they express graphically only parts of the information in the entire table. In some cases, more data points are given in the figures than there are data in the tables in order to give a more complete picture of a trend.

3. The narrative accompanying each figure generally sets forth meaningful trends found in the figure. All narratives have been subjected to tests of statistical significance, or have been taken from other sources that did so. This introduction and the chapter summaries have not been so tested; they are the conclusions of the editors concerning the material presented.

4. Definitions of terms are printed in the glossary at the back of the book. These are technical definitions used by professionals in the agencies whose material we cite. Some of the distinctions in terms clarify the information given and are necessary to understand the tables. Note, for example, the difference between "labor force participation" and "employment"; the differences among "households," "families," and "families with children"; and the differences among numbers, rates, and medians.

5. "Youth" is defined in this book as the age span of 14 to 24 years old, but many tables and figures cover other age spans as well. Data relevant to families are usually kept for all "children under 18"; data on employment tend to begin with 16-year-olds; and voting data begin with 18-year-olds.

The reader may find omissions. It should be noted that in some cases we attempted to address issues of recent concern, such as child abuse and homelessness, but occasionally were frustrated

by the incompleteness and unreliability of the available statistics. In some cases, omissions represent the editors' judgments, but in others they signify that no data were available. The U.S. Department of Education is several years into a massive effort to improve the collection of critical information concerning American schools. We hope that publication of *Youth Indicators 1988* will assist comparable efforts in other public and private agencies in their attempts to learn more about the welfare of youth and the context of their schooling.

A Few Observations

A number of indicators suggest that the transition from childhood to adulthood is taking longer and presenting more pitfalls than was the case several decades ago. Youths in their 20s are living at home measurably longer; since 1970, they have been delaying marriage to significantly later ages; and since 1980, they have found their average earnings declining while those of older workers have increased. These phenomena may be related. Late marriage is a reasonable response to lower earnings; living with parents is a reasonable arrangement for those not earning enough to support themselves. This volume makes no attempt to explore the relationships among the data it presents, but we hope that those analyzing these data will do so.

We have become accustomed to hearing reports of stress upon the nuclear family, yet the numbers invite caution before sounding the family's death knell. Divorce rates are way up from 20 or 30 years ago, to be sure, but the increase has leveled off since the huge jump between 1965 and 1975. And although there is good reason to be concerned for children growing up in single-parent households, the overwhelming majority of children grow up either with both their biological parents or in a blended, two-parent stepfamily.

Longitudinal data confirm that in the late 1960s and early 1970s the times were indeed changing, putting stress on youth and the institutions that support them. In table after table, one finds a significant increase in conditions likely to disrupt or at least confuse young people and the processes of their education. Between 1965 and 1975, the group labeled "youth" experienced a doubling in the rate at which their parents divorced; a huge jump in the rate of births to unmarried teenagers and the rate of suicide among their peers; and steady deterioration of their educational achievement. Perhaps most confusing of all, youth saw these social changes happening at a time when household income increased dramatically.

The difficulties of the 1980s begin to appear comparatively mild when set next to the turmoil of the 1960s and 1970s. Yet this comparison reminds us of the influence of the sheer number—a changing number—of people in the youth age group. Some have suggested that apparent changes in youth behavior, such as the slight fall in juvenile delinquency, reflect the aging of the population rather than the effects of public policy. Certainly, the varying numbers of individuals in the youth age group have vast implications for the size of school enrollments, the availability of entry-level labor in the work force, and other qualitative elements of daily life.

Finally, a word must be said about population subgroups. A painful disparity continues between the welfare of white youths and the welfare of those of other races. In this volume, we have attempted to break data out by racial and ethnic categories wherever it might be useful. Data for Hispanic youth have been noted when available—usually since 1975 when separate figures for this group were kept for the first time. For many topics, data on Asian Americans are not yet separately maintained.

All too often, in matters relating to family arrangements, economic conditions, school attendance, and other measures, we see troubling gaps among the races. Yet unemployment among black youth, after hitting a historic high in 1982 and 1983, has now declined to a rate lower than in 1980; and the rate of births to unmarried black teens, while up slightly in 1985, has generally declined from

its historic high in 1970. These are positive developments. But in absolute terms, the data in this volume document the continuing problems experienced by minority youth.

This, then, is the first edition of *Youth Indicators*. The States of New York, Illinois, and California already have parallel State publications on the condition of children. While this volume was in preparation, similar national efforts were underway by the House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families and by a commission sponsored by the W.T. Grant Foundation. We applaud all of this effort and seek to work with these organizations, the States, and others in refining the definition of "youth indicators" and providing sound data on a continuing basis that may help inform public policy.

We invite comment from those who read this volume, be they journalists, policymakers, researchers, or interested parents. We welcome their views about what should or should not be included in subsequent editions. Comments should be addressed to *Youth Indicators 1988*, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, U.S. Department of Education, 555 New Jersey Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20208.

Chester E. Finn, Jr.
Assistant Secretary and
Counselor to the Secretary

Demographics and Family Composition

Youth Indicators has been organized to permit numbers to tell a story. Statistics have been selected that may serve as important signs of the welfare of youth and the context of their education. Between the ages of 14 and 24, most people make a transition from life as a dependent child in their parents' (or some other custodian's) household to life as an independent adult. The book begins with an account of how many youth there are—the proportion of the total population comprising those aged 14 to 24 (indicator 1). Indicators about their families, including those about marriage (2), divorce (3), and family structure (4–8) follow. The book also examines how young people are making the transition into adulthood and living on their own (9).

Indicator 1. Number of Young People

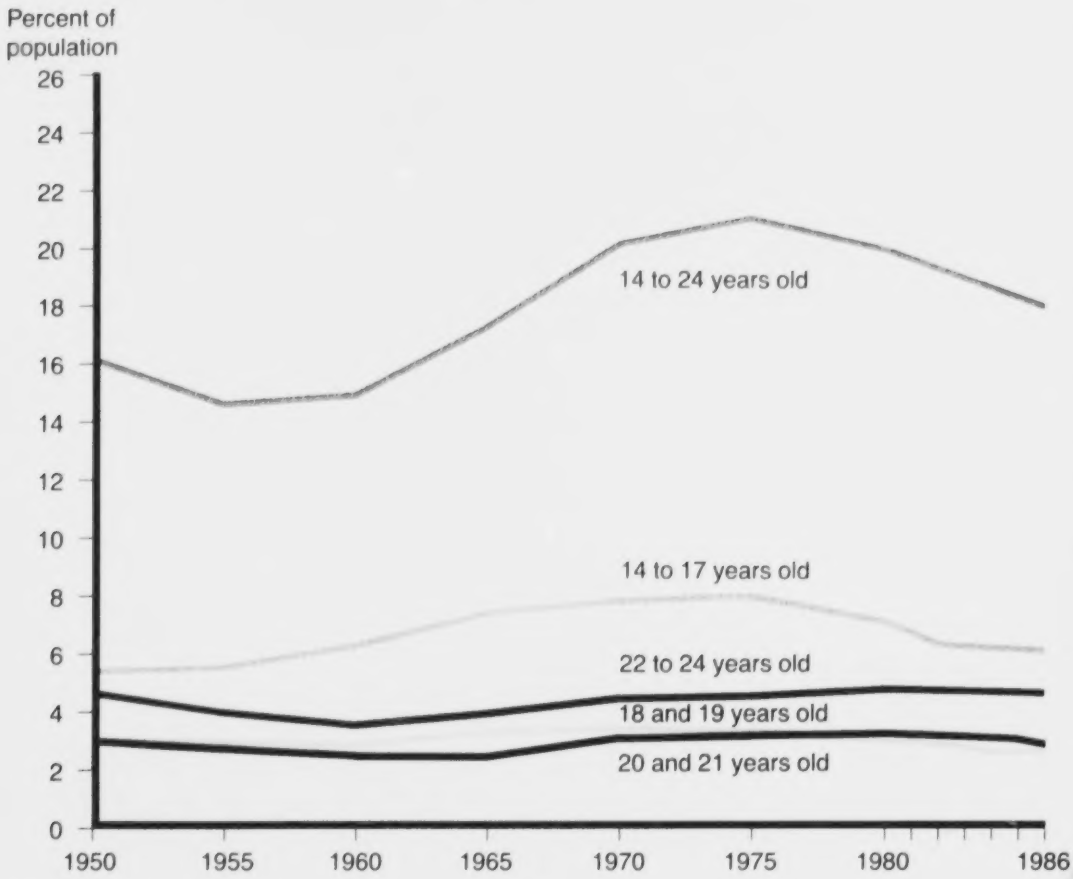
Population, by selected age groups: 1950 to 1986

Year	Persons, all ages	Total 14 to 24 years old	14 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old	20 and 21 years old	22 to 24 years old
			Number of persons (in thousands)			
1950	152,271	24,519	8,444	4,395	4,551	7,129
1955	165,931	24,215	9,248	4,254	4,189	6,525
1960	179,979	26,964	11,211	4,886	4,443	6,425
1965	193,526	33,999	14,146	6,450	5,503	7,902
1970	203,984	39,909	15,921	7,410	6,850	9,728
1975	215,465	44,860	17,125	8,418	8,089	11,228
1980	227,255	46,233	16,140	8,713	8,664	12,716
1981	229,637	45,767	15,599	8,553	8,723	12,892
1982	231,996	45,052	15,040	8,425	8,700	12,887
1983	234,284	44,413	14,720	8,204	8,551	12,938
1984	236,477	43,850	14,705	7,818	8,424	12,903
1985	238,741	43,364	14,865	7,499	8,186	12,814
1986	241,078	42,535	14,796	7,322	7,809	12,608
			Percent of total population			
1950	100.0	16.1	5.5	2.9	3.0	4.7
1955	100.0	14.6	5.6	2.6	2.5	3.9
1960	100.0	15.0	6.2	2.7	2.5	3.6
1965	100.0	17.6	7.3	3.3	2.8	4.1
1970	100.0	19.6	7.8	3.6	3.4	4.8
1975	100.0	20.8	7.9	3.9	3.8	5.2
1980	100.0	20.3	7.1	3.8	3.8	5.6
1981	100.0	19.9	6.8	3.7	3.8	5.6
1982	100.0	19.4	6.5	3.6	3.8	5.6
1983	100.0	19.0	6.3	3.5	3.6	5.5
1984	100.0	18.5	6.2	3.3	3.6	5.5
1985	100.0	18.2	6.2	3.1	3.4	5.4
1986	100.0	17.6	6.1	3.0	3.2	5.2

NOTE: Data for 1960 and later years are for resident population as of July of the indicated year. Data for 1950 and 1955 are for total U.S. population as of July 1, including Alaska, Hawaii, and armed forces overseas. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25, no. 311, 519, 917, and 1000.

Young adults as a percent of total population, by age group: 1950 to 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25, no. 311, 519, 917, and 1000.

The proportion of young adults 14 to 24 years old grew from 15 percent in 1955 to 21 percent in 1975. Between 1975 and 1986, the proportion of youth declined from 21 percent to 18 percent.

Indicator **2. Marriage**

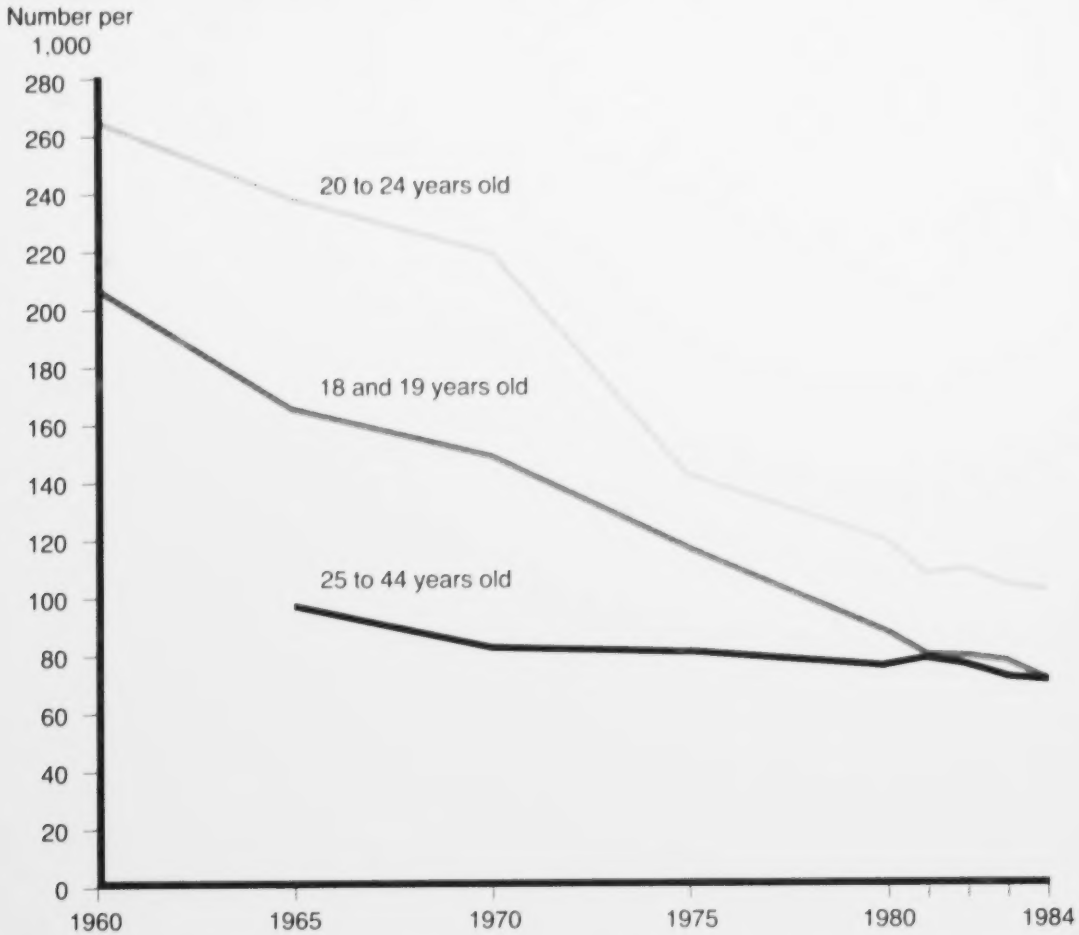
Number and rate of marriages and median age at first marriage: 1950 to 1985

Year	Number of marriages, in thousands	Number of marriages[1] per thousand unmarried women,[2] 15 to 44 years old	Number of first marriages of women per 1,000 never-married women			Male median age at first marriage	Female median age at first marriage
			18 and 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 44 years old		
1950	1,667	166.4	—	—	—	22.8	20.3
1955	1,531	161.1	—	—	—	22.6	20.2
1960	1,523	148.0	208.4	263.9	—	22.8	20.3
1965	1,800	144.3	166.9	237.3	96.4	22.5	20.4
1970	2,159	140.2	151.4	220.1	82.5	22.5	20.6
1975	2,153	118.5	115.0	143.8	81.7	22.7	20.8
1980	2,390	102.6	87.3	119.8	74.9	23.6	21.8
1981	2,422	103.1	80.7	110.0	79.3	23.9	22.0
1982	2,456	101.9	78.5	111.9	80.7	24.1	22.3
1983	2,446	99.3	72.6	106.9	79.2	24.4	22.5
1984	2,487	99.0	72.1	104.4	80.5	24.6	22.8
1985	2,425	—	—	—	—	—	—

—Data not available.
[1] Includes remarriages.
[2] Includes never-married, divorced, and widowed women.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States; Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, no. 349. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

Number of first marriages of women per 1,000 single women: 1960 to 1984



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States; Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975;* Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, no. 349. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

Women are delaying marriage. Between 1965 and 1984, first marriage rates for young women 18 to 24 years old dropped. At the same time, the rate for first marriages of older women remained relatively stable.

Indicator 3. Divorce

Number and rate of divorces and number of children under 18 involved annually in divorces: 1950 to 1985

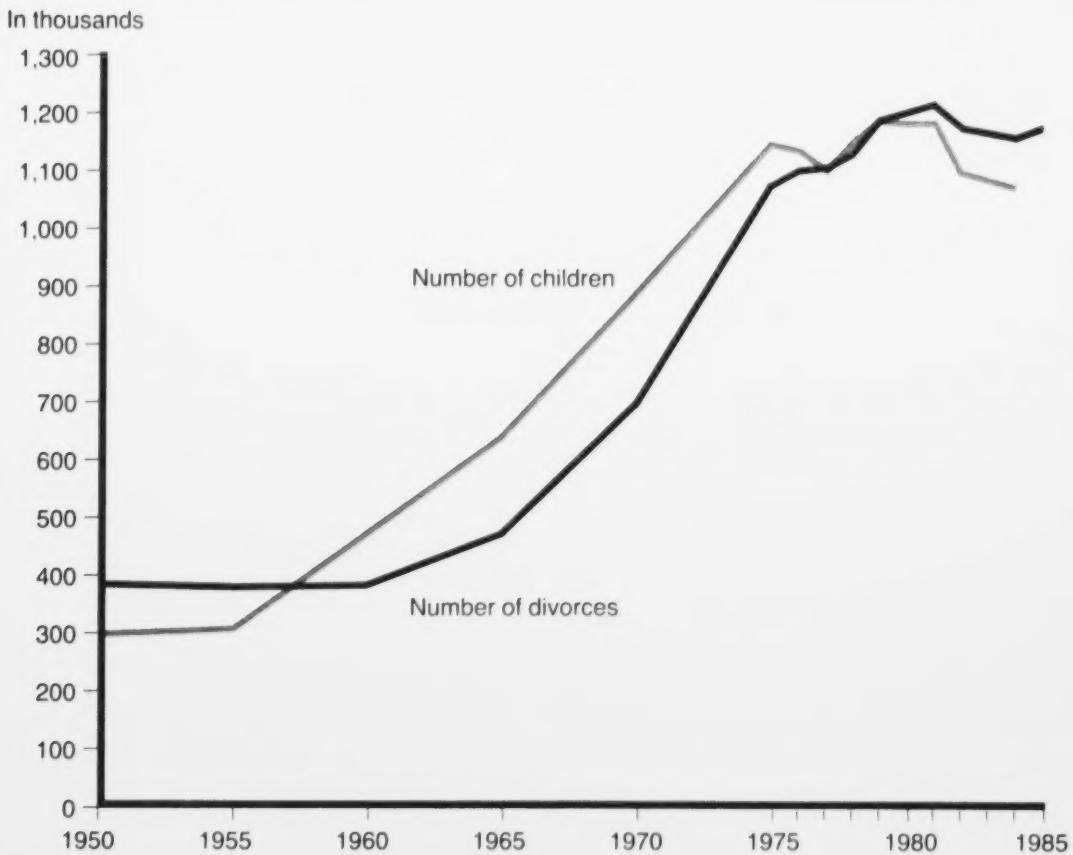
Year	Number of divorces, in thousands	Number of divorces per thousand married women, 15 years old and older[1]	Median years of marriage prior to divorce	Number of children[2] involved in a divorce each year, in thousands	Percent of children[2] involved in a divorce each year
1950	385	10.3	5.8	299	0.6
1955	377	9.3	6.4	347	0.6
1960	393	9.2	7.1	463	0.7
1965	479	10.6	7.2	630	0.9
1970	708	14.9	6.7	870	1.2
1975	1,036	20.3	6.5	1,123	1.7
1976	1,083	21.1	6.5	1,117	1.7
1977	1,091	21.1	6.6	1,095	1.7
1978	1,130	21.9	6.6	1,147	1.8
1979	1,181	22.8	6.8	1,181	1.8
1980	1,189	22.6	6.8	1,174	1.8
1981	1,213	22.6	7.0	1,180	1.9
1982	1,170	21.7	7.0	1,108	1.8
1983	1,158	21.3	7.0	1,091	1.7
1984	1,155	21.3	6.9	1,081	1.7
1985	1,187	21.8	—	—	—

—Data not available.
[1] Rates for 1975–79 are based on population estimates that were not revised in accordance with the 1980 census results.
[2] Includes children under 18 only.

NOTE: Cumulative numbers of children involved in affected by divorce are not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*; *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*; Current Population Reports, Series P–25, no. 311, 519, 917, and 1000. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

Number of divorces and children involved in divorces: 1950 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States; Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975;* Current Population Reports, Series P-25, no. 311, 519, 917, and 1000. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

The annual number of divorces rose 15 percent between 1975 and 1985, following a large increase of 116 percent between 1965 and 1975. In recent years, about 1.1 million children have been involved annually in divorces.

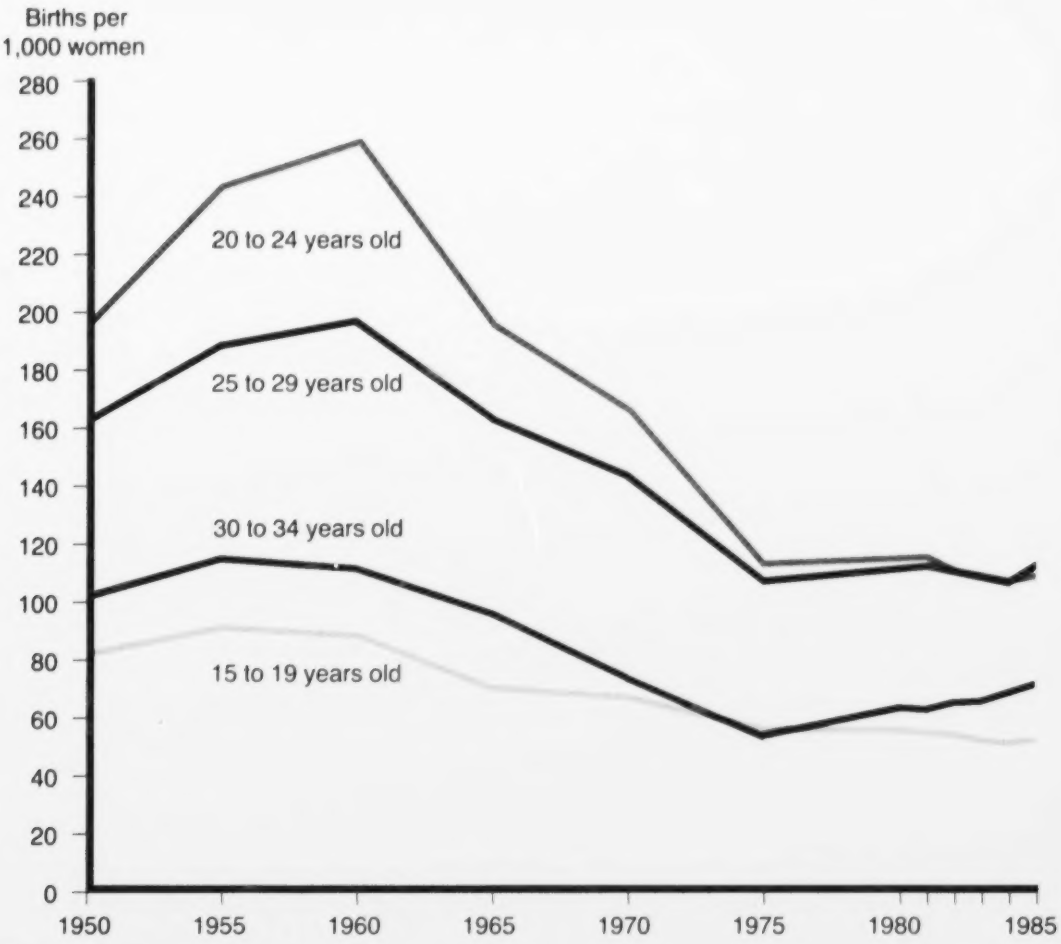
Birth rates for all women 15 to 39 years of age, by age and race of mother: 1950 to 1985

Race of mother and year	Number of live births per thousand women, by age of mother				
	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39
All races					
1950	81.6	196.6	166.1	103.7	52.9
1955	90.5	242.0	190.5	116.2	58.7
1960	89.1	258.1	197.4	112.7	56.2
1965	70.4	196.8	162.5	95.0	46.4
1970	68.3	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7
1975	55.6	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5
1980	53.0	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8
1981	52.7	111.8	112.0	61.4	20.0
1982	52.9	111.3	111.0	64.2	21.1
1983	51.7	108.3	108.7	64.6	22.1
1984	50.9	107.3	108.3	66.5	22.8
1985	51.3	108.9	110.5	68.5	23.9
White					
1950	70.0	190.4	165.1	102.6	51.4
1955	79.2	236.0	186.8	114.1	56.7
1960	79.4	252.8	194.9	109.6	54.0
1965	60.7	189.8	158.8	91.7	44.1
1970	57.4	163.4	145.9	71.9	30.0
1975	46.4	108.2	108.1	51.3	18.2
1980	44.7	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5
1981	44.6	106.3	111.3	60.2	18.7
1982	44.6	105.9	110.3	63.3	20.0
1983	43.6	102.6	108.0	64.0	21.0
1984	42.5	101.4	107.7	66.1	21.7
1985	42.8	102.8	110.0	68.1	22.7
Black and other races[1]					
1950	163.5	242.6	173.8	112.6	64.3
1955	168.3	283.4	219.6	133.5	75.4
1960	158.2	294.2	214.6	135.6	74.2
1965	136.1	247.3	188.1	118.3	63.8
1970	133.4	196.8	140.1	82.5	42.2
1975	106.4	141.0	108.7	58.8	27.6
1980	94.9	145.0	115.5	70.8	27.9
1981	91.8	140.8	115.9	68.5	27.6
1982	91.5	139.3	114.9	69.0	28.0
1983	89.3	136.8	112.1	68.4	28.6
1984	89.0	136.4	111.5	68.5	29.2
1985	89.7	138.5	113.5	70.3	30.5

[1] Includes black and other racial groups. Persons of Hispanic origin are included in the "white" or in the "black and other races" category as appropriate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years.

Number of births per 1,000 women, by age of mother: 1950 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years.

The birth rates for all age groups shown above declined significantly after 1960. For 20- to 29-year-old women, birth rates peaked in 1960 and then declined sharply until 1975. Birth rates for women of all age groups have been relatively stable since 1975.

Indicator 5. Births to Unmarried Women

Births to unmarried women 15 to 39 years of age, by age and race of mother: 1950 to 1985

Race of mother and year	Number of live births to unmarried women[1] per thousand unmarried women, by age of mother				
	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39
All races					
1950	12.6	21.3	19.9	13.3	7.2
1955	15.1	33.5	33.5	22.0	10.5
1960	15.3	39.7	45.1	27.8	14.1
1965	16.7	39.9	49.3	37.5	17.4
1970	22.4	38.4	37.0	27.1	13.6
1975	23.9	31.2	27.5	17.9	9.1
1980	27.5	39.7	31.4	18.5	8.4
1981	28.2	40.9	34.7	20.8	9.8
1982	28.9	41.4	35.1	21.9	10.0
1983	29.7	42.0	35.6	22.3	10.3
1984	30.2	43.2	37.0	23.2	10.9
1985	31.6	46.8	39.8	25.0	11.6
White					
1950	5.1	10.0	8.7	5.9	—
1955	6.0	15.0	13.3	8.6	—
1960	6.6	18.2	18.2	10.8	—
1965	7.9	22.1	24.3	16.6	—
1970	10.9	22.5	21.1	14.2	7.6
1975	12.0	15.5	14.8	9.8	5.4
1980	15.9	22.4	17.3	10.5	5.3
1981	17.1	24.9	21.6	13.6	6.9
1982	17.7	25.7	22.2	14.7	7.1
1983	18.5	26.4	22.9	15.3	7.5
1984	19.0	27.8	24.5	16.1	8.0
1985	20.5	30.9	27.3	17.5	8.6
Black and other races[2]					
1950	68.5	105.4	94.2	63.5	—
1955	77.6	133.0	125.2	100.9	—
1960	76.5	166.5	171.8	104.0	—
1965	75.8	152.6	164.7	137.8	—
1970	90.8	121.0	93.8	69.8	32.0
1975	86.3	102.1	73.2	47.9	20.0
1980	83.0	108.2	79.1	46.2	18.5
1981	79.2	104.5	80.1	45.6	19.7
1982	79.2	102.1	78.9	44.4	20.0
1983	78.3	101.1	77.3	44.7	20.1
1984	78.3	101.3	75.8	45.0	20.5
1985	79.4	105.7	77.9	48.8	21.4

—Data not available.

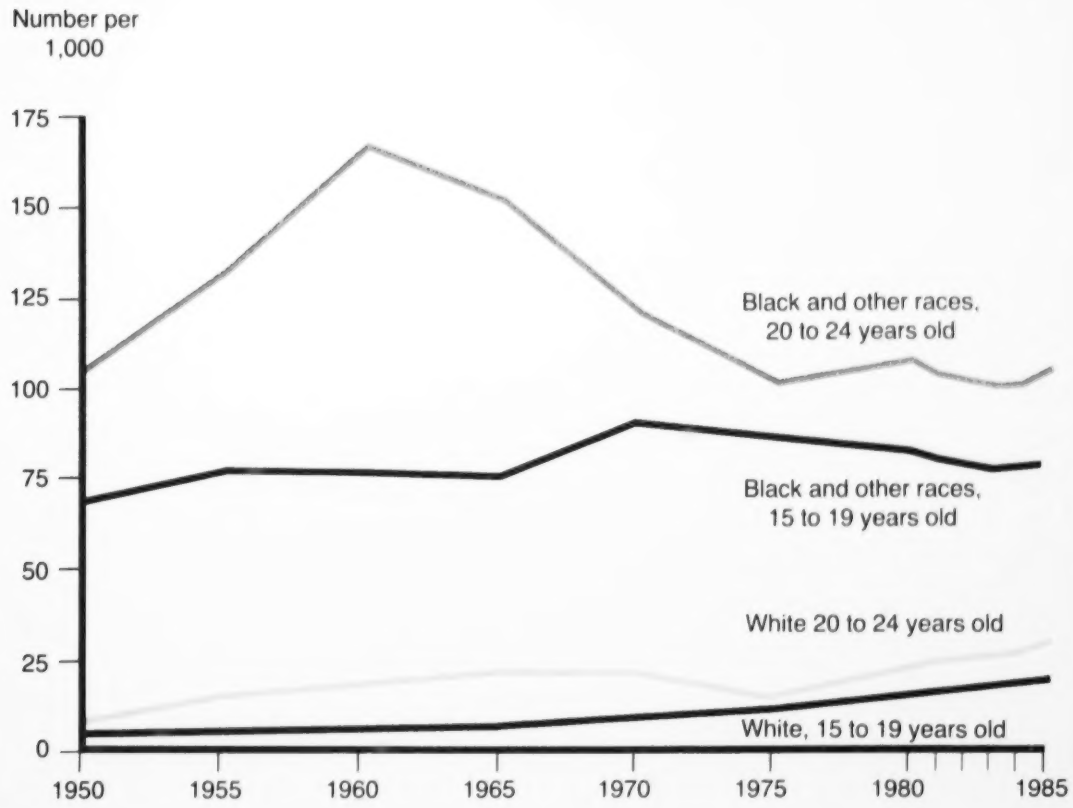
[1] Includes never-married, divorced, and widowed women.

[2] Includes black and other racial groups. Persons of Hispanic origin are included in the "white" or in the "black and other races" category.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*.

Indicator 5. Births to Unmarried Women

Number of births per 1,000 unmarried women 15 to 24 years old, by race: 1950 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years.

The birth rates for unmarried, minority women 20 to 24 years old decreased significantly between 1960 and 1975. The rates for 15- to 24-year-old unmarried, minority women were much higher than those for white women during this same period.

Indicator 6. Families with Children

Number and percent of families with own children under 18, by marital status and race/ethnicity of family householder: 1950 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

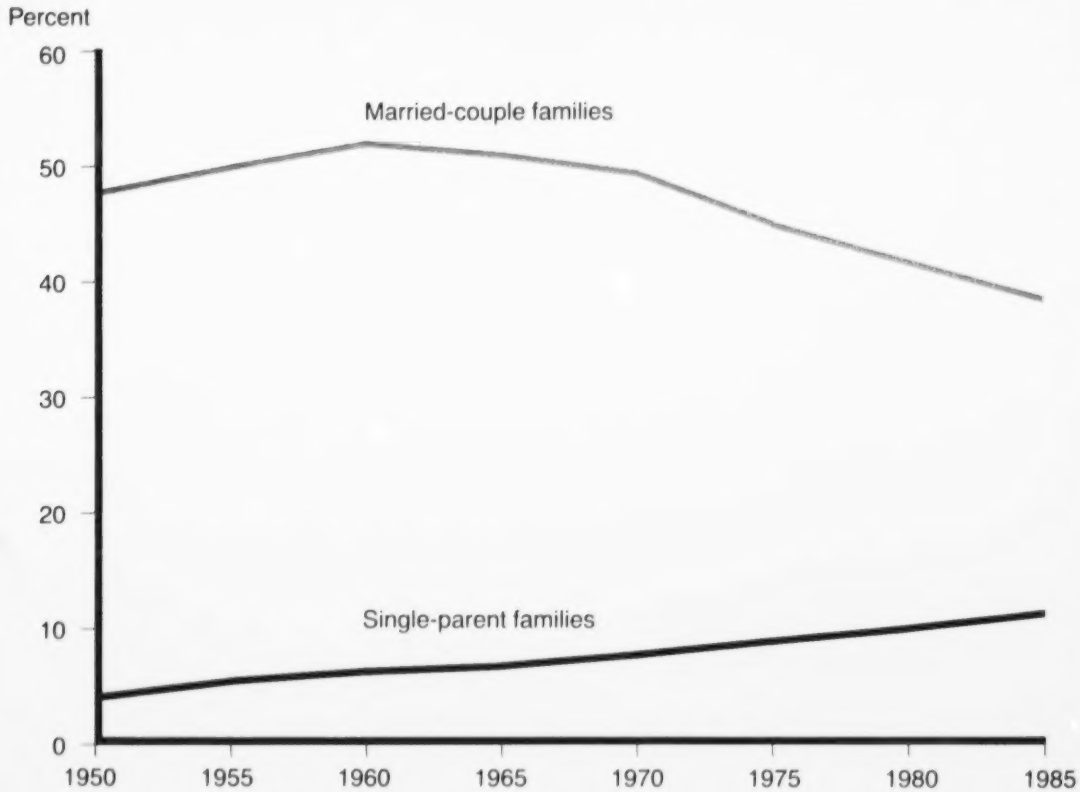
Race/ethnicity of family householder and year	Total families	Families with own[1] children under 18					
		Total		Married-couple families		Single-parent families	
		Number	Percent of total families	Number	Percent of total families	Number	Percent of total families
All families							
1950	39,193	20,267	51.7	18,772	47.9	1,495	3.8
1955	41,934	23,181	55.3	21,056	50.2	2,125	5.1
1960	45,062	25,662	56.9	23,333	51.8	2,329	5.2
1965	47,836	27,073	56.6	24,346	50.9	2,727	5.7
1970	51,237	28,666	55.9	25,406	49.6	3,260	6.4
1975	55,712	30,057	54.0	25,169	45.2	4,888	8.8
1980	58,426	30,517	52.2	24,568	42.0	5,949	10.2
1985	62,706	31,112	49.6	24,210	38.6	6,902	11.0
White[2]							
1970	46,022	25,439	55.3	23,170	50.3	2,269	4.9
1975	49,451	26,092	52.8	22,722	45.9	3,370	6.8
1980	51,389	26,162	50.9	22,153	43.1	4,008	7.8
1985	54,400	28,169	51.8	24,078	44.3	4,091	7.5
Black[2]							
1970	4,774	2,934	61.5	1,965	41.2	969	20.3
1975	5,498	3,475	63.2	2,013	36.6	1,462	26.6
1980	6,042	3,731	61.8	1,884	31.2	1,847	30.6
1985	6,778	3,890	57.4	1,822	26.9	2,068	30.5
Hispanic[3]							
1980	3,100	2,133	68.8	1,651	53.3	482	15.5
1985	3,939	2,602	66.1	1,892	48.0	710	18.0

[1] "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder.
[2] Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[3] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

Percent of families with own children under 18, by type of family: 1950 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

The proportion of married-couple families with their own children under 18 declined between 1970 and 1985. While the proportion of married-couple families with children under 18 has declined, the proportion of single-parent families has grown.

Indicator 7. Children of Married Couples

Average number of own children under 18 per married-couple family with children, by race/ethnicity: 1955 to 1985

Year	Total	White[1]	Black[1]	Hispanic[2]
1955	2.20	—	—	—
1960	2.34	2.27	3.05	—
1965	2.44	2.39	2.96	—
1970	2.33	2.28	2.86	—
1975	2.09	2.07	2.28	—
1980	1.91	1.89	2.04	2.21
1981	1.91	1.89	2.04	2.21
1982	1.89	1.88	1.97	2.18
1983	1.89	1.88	1.97	2.20
1984	1.89	1.87	2.01	2.19
1985	1.88	1.86	2.03	2.20

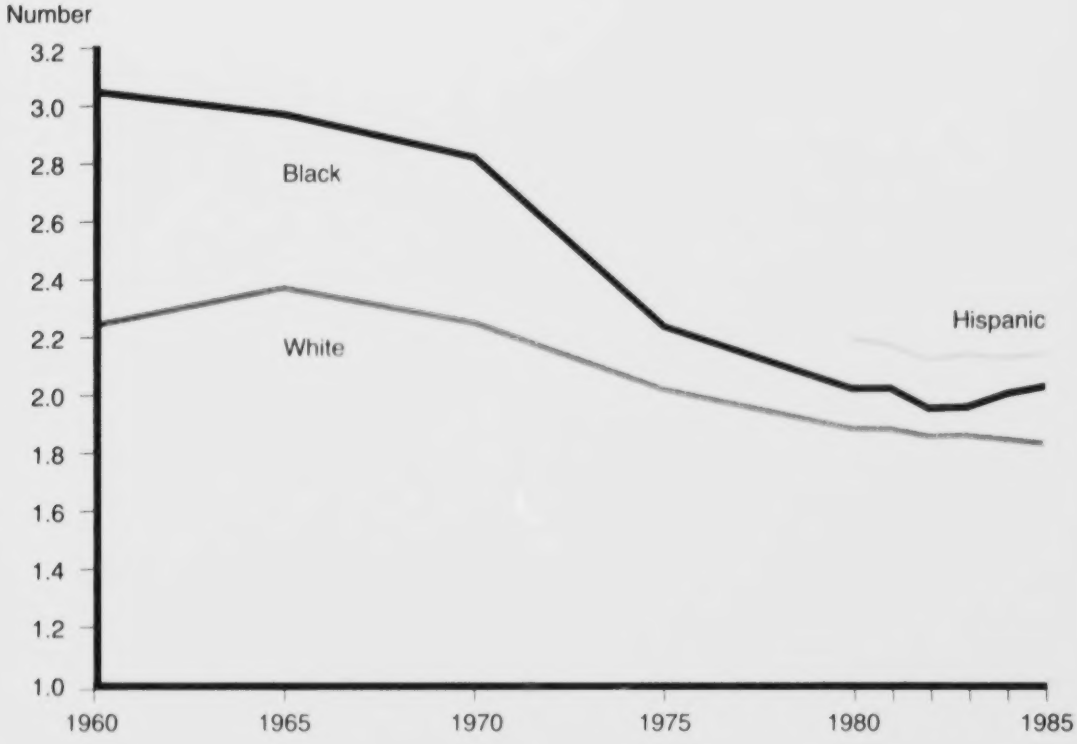
—Data not available.
[1] Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[2] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, series P–20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

Indicator 7. Children of Married Couples

Average number of own children per married-couple family with children: 1960 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

The average number of children in white and black married-couple families declined between 1965 and 1980. The decline in family size was particularly large for black families. Since 1980, the average number of children per family has shown little change.

Indicator 8. Children of Single Parents

Number and percent of own children under 18 in married-couple and single-parent families, by race of family head: 1950 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Race/ethnicity of family householder and year	Number of own[1] children under 18	Number and percent of own children under 18			
		Married-couple families		Single-parent families	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All races					
1950	42,253	39,252	92.9	3,002	7.1
1955	54,712	48,655	88.9	6,057	11.1
1960	64,519	—	—	—	—
1965	66,014	59,557	90.2	6,457	9.8
1970	66,714	59,143	88.7	7,571	11.3
1975	62,733	52,611	83.9	10,122	16.1
1980	57,700	46,810	81.1	10,890	18.9
1985	57,658	45,556	79.0	12,102	21.0
White[2]					
1970	57,446	52,791	91.9	4,655	8.1
1975	53,608	47,086	87.8	6,522	12.2
1980	48,739	41,903	86.0	6,836	14.0
1985	47,975	40,218	83.8	7,757	16.2
Black[2]					
1970	8,462	5,619	66.4	2,843	33.6
1975	8,095	4,598	56.8	3,497	43.2
1980	7,724	3,845	49.8	3,879	50.2
1985	7,741	3,689	47.7	4,052	52.3
Hispanic[3]					
1980	4,631	3,643	78.7	988	21.3
1985	5,663	4,171	73.7	1,492	26.3

—Data not available.

[1] "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder.

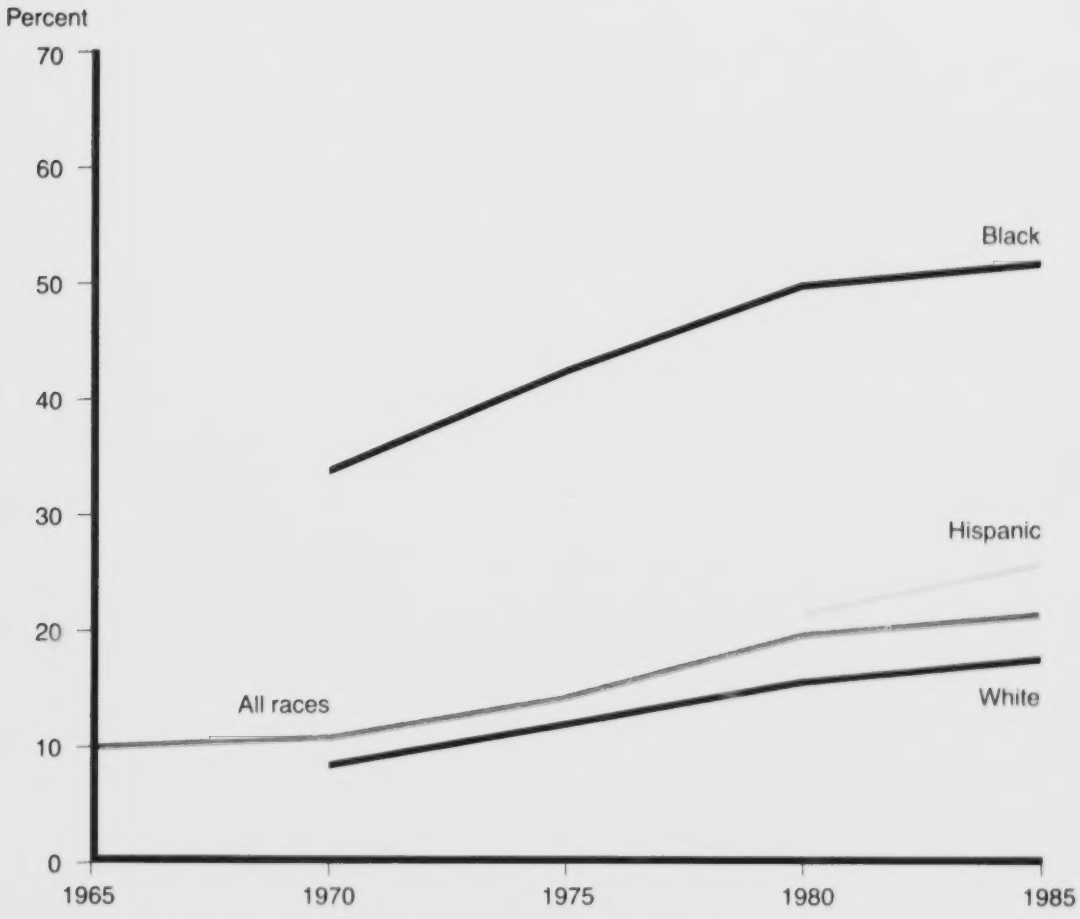
[2] Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

[3] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

Percent of own children living in single-parent families, by race of family head: 1965 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

The percentage of children living in single-parent families is increasing. In 1985, 21 percent of all children lived in single-parent families compared to 10 percent in 1965. More than one-half of black children lived in single-parent homes in 1985.

Indicator 9. Living Arrangements of Young Adults

Living arrangements of 18- to 24-year-olds, by sex: 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1985

Living arrangements of 18- to 24-year-olds	Number in thousands				Percentage distribution			
	1960	1970	1980	1985	1960	1970	1980	1985
Total	14,718	22,357	29,122	27,844	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder[1]	6,333	10,582	14,091	14,930	43.0	47.3	48.4	53.6
Family householder or spouse	6,186	8,470	8,408	6,778	42.0	37.9	28.9	24.3
Nonfamily householder[2]	354	1,066	2,776	2,293	2.4	4.8	9.5	8.2
Other[3]	1,845	2,239	3,848	3,843	12.5	10.0	13.2	13.8
Male	6,842	10,398	14,278	13,695	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder[1]	3,583	5,641	7,755	8,172	52.4	54.3	54.3	59.7
Family householder or spouse	2,160	3,119	3,041	2,249	31.6	30.0	21.3	16.4
Nonfamily householder[2]	182	563	1,581	1,317	2.7	5.4	11.1	9.6
Other[3]	917	1,075	1,902	1,957	13.4	10.3	13.3	14.3
Female	7,876	11,959	14,844	14,149	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder[1]	2,750	4,941	6,336	6,758	34.9	41.3	42.7	47.8
Family householder or spouse	4,026	5,351	5,367	4,529	51.1	44.7	36.2	32.0
Nonfamily householder[2]	172	503	1,195	976	2.2	4.2	8.1	6.9
Other[3]	928	1,164	1,946	1,886	11.8	9.7	13.1	13.3

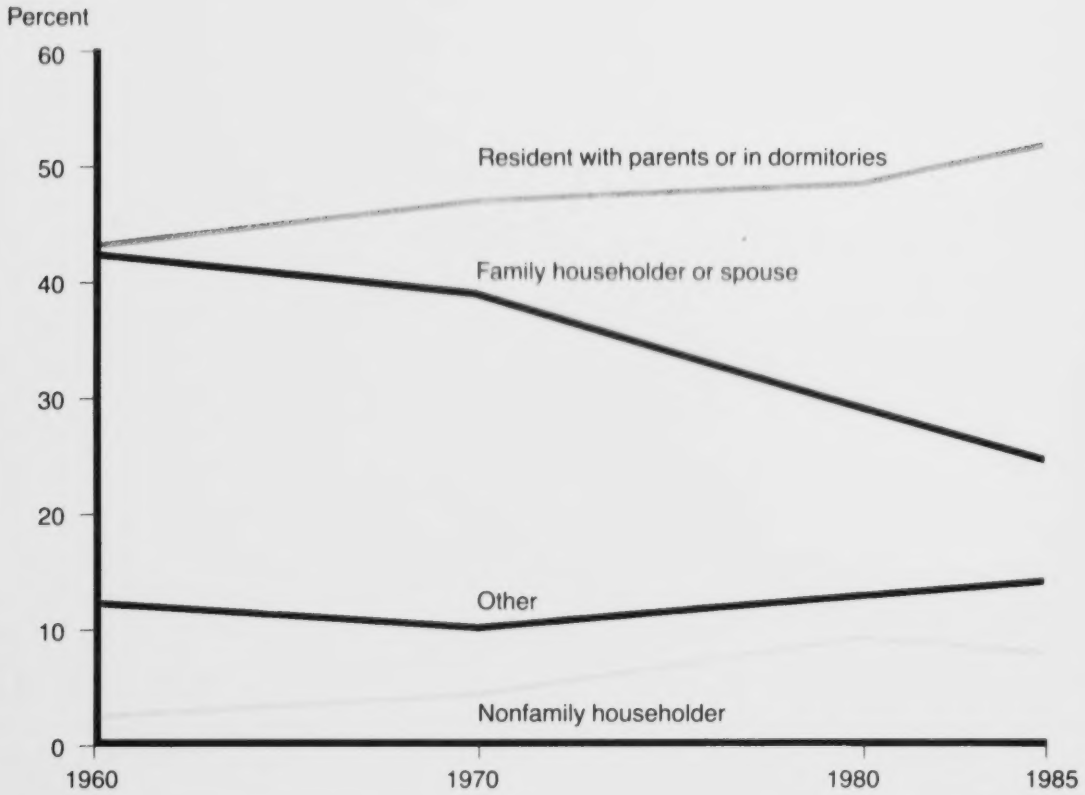
[1] Child of householder includes unmarried college students living in dormitories.
[2] A nonfamily householder is an unmarried person maintaining a household while living alone or with people who are not relatives.
[3] Includes roomers, boarders, paid employees, and people who are not related who share a household, but are not classified as the householder.

NOTE: A householder is defined as a person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented. There can only be one householder per household. This table excludes inmates of institutions and military personnel living in barracks.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P–20, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements*, no. 410.

Indicator 9. Living Arrangements of Young Adults

Living arrangements of 18- to 24-year-olds: 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P–20, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements*, no. 410.

The percentage of young adults 18 to 24 years old living at home with their parents has grown, and the percentage of young people in households of their own has declined. The proportion of youth living in other types of arrangements, such as living in group houses or sharing apartments with friends, was higher in 1985 than in 1970.

Family Income

This section looks at the economic conditions of the families from which young people emerge. The resources of the family (indicators 10–15), the related employment patterns of the parents (16 and 17), and the costs of raising and educating a child (18 and 19) create an environment that can greatly influence a young person's behavior and attitudes.

Indicator 10. Median Family Income

Median family income, by race/ethnicity of head of household: 1950 to 1986

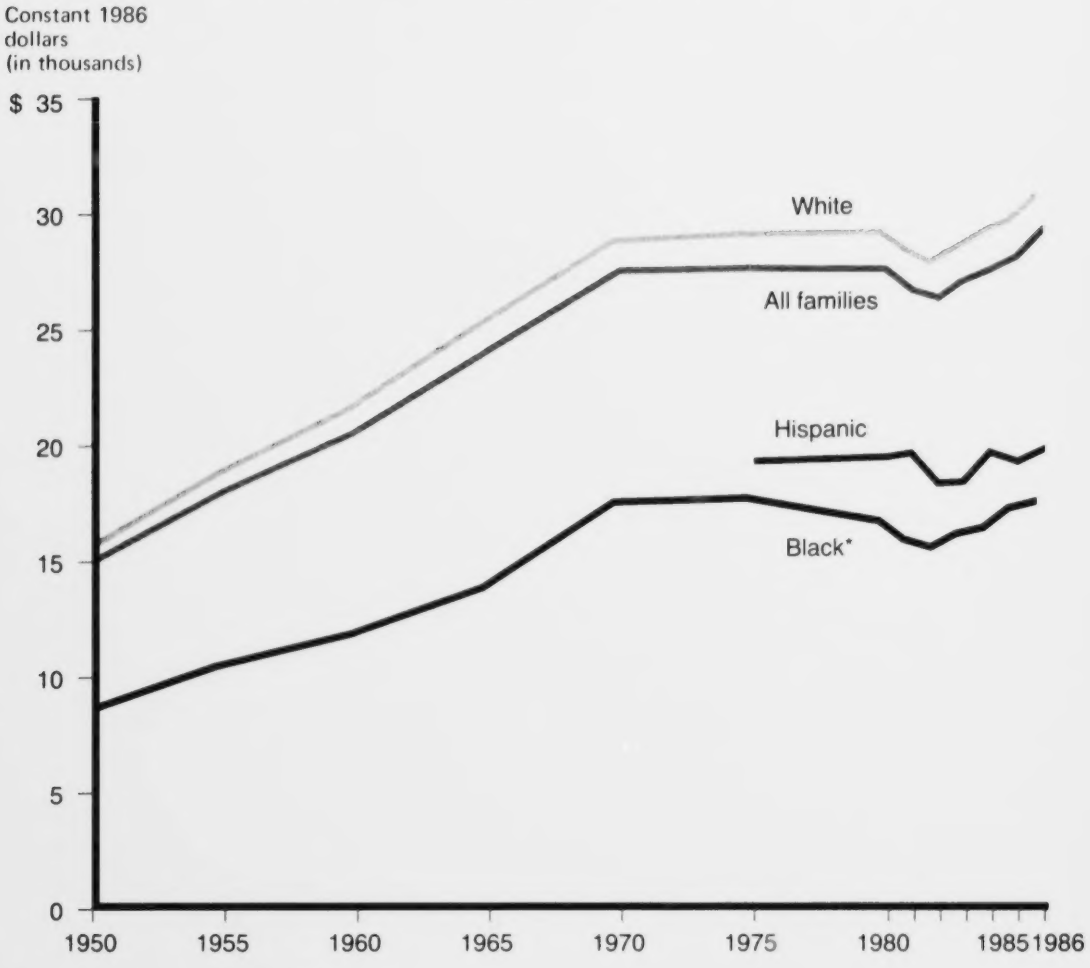
Year	All families	White[1]	Black[1]	Hispanic[2]
		Current dollars		
1950	$3,319	$3,445	[3]$1,869	—
1955	4,418	4,613	[3]2,544	—
1960	5,620	5,835	[3]3,230	—
1965	6,957	7,251	[3]3,993	—
1970	9,867	10,236	6,279	—
1975	13,719	14,268	8,779	$9,551
1980	21,023	21,904	12,674	14,716
1981	22,388	23,517	13,266	16,401
1982	23,433	24,603	13,598	16,227
1983	24,674	25,837	14,561	16,930
1984	26,433	27,686	15,431	18,832
1985	27,735	29,152	16,786	19,027
1986	29,458	30,809	17,604	19,995
		Constant 1986 dollars[4]		
1950	15,117	15,691	[3]8,513	—
1955	18,091	18,889	[3]10,417	—
1960	20,807	21,603	[3]11,959	—
1965	24,176	25,198	[3]13,876	—
1970	27,862	28,904	17,730	—
1975	27,949	29,067	17,885	19,457
1980	27,974	29,146	16,864	19,582
1981	26,991	28,352	15,993	19,773
1982	26,618	27,948	15,447	18,433
1983	27,155	28,435	16,025	18,632
1984	27,903	29,226	16,289	19,879
1985	28,269	29,713	17,109	19,393
1986	29,458	30,809	17,604	19,995

—Data not available.

[1] Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[2] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3] Data include both black and other races. Figures are not precisely comparable to data for later years.
[4] Figures adjusted by the Consumer Price Index.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–60, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, no. 105 and 157. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

Median family income, by race/ethnicity: 1950 to 1986



*Data for years prior to 1967 include other races.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–60, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, no. 105 and 157. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

Median income for all families has shown moderate fluctuation in recent years after adjusting for inflation. In contrast to the steady increase in family income in the 1950s and 1960s, family income in the 1970s and 1980s has remained about the same.

Indicator 11. Total Family Income

Number and percent of own children, by marital status of parents and family income: 1985

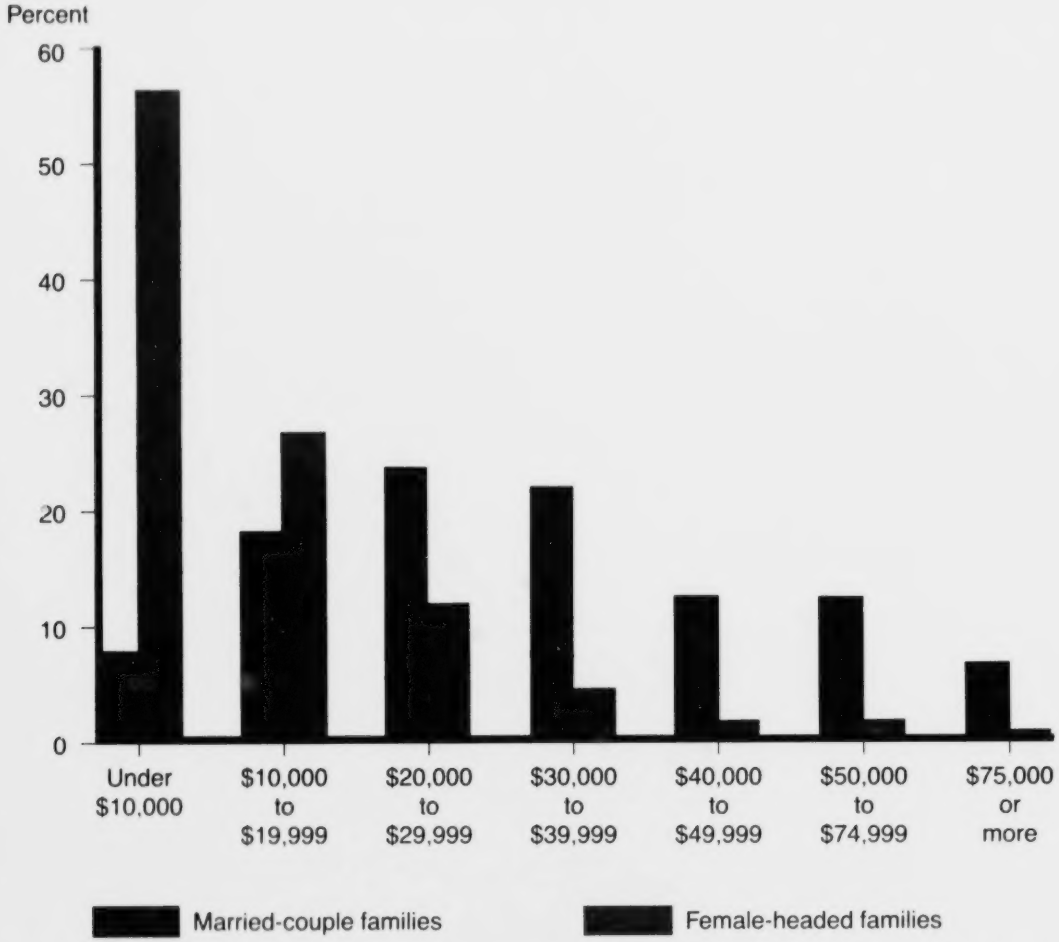
[Numbers in thousands]

Total family income	All families with own children under 18						Average number of own[3] children per family with children
	All families[1]		All married-couple families		All female-headed households, no husband present		
	Number of children	Percent of children	Number of children	Percent of children	Number of children	Percent of children	
All families	57,979	100.0	45,773	100.0	10,840	100.0	1.83
Under $10,000	9,555	16.5	3,284	7.2	6,003	55.4	1.97
$10,000 to $19,999	11,084	19.1	7,928	17.3	2,750	25.4	1.85
$20,000 to $29,999	11,650	20.1	9,967	21.8	1,325	12.2	1.84
$30,000 to $39,999	10,120	17.5	9,479	20.7	486	4.5	1.81
$40,000 to $49,999	6,461	11.1	6,226	13.6	137	1.3	1.78
$50,000 to $74,999	6,592	11.4	6,417	14.0	112	1.0	1.73
$75,000 and over	2,518	4.3	2,471	5.4	26	0.2	1.70

[1] Includes data for male-headed households not shown separately.
[2] The income reported for these women includes child support payments received.
[3] "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–60, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States, 1985.*

Percent of own children under 18, by income group and family status: 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–60, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States, 1985.*

In 1985, 55 percent of children under 18 in female-headed households lived in families with an income under $10,000. Over 50 percent of children in married-couple families lived in families with an income of $30,000 or more. Only 7 percent of children in female-headed households lived in families with an income of $30,000 or more. Nineteen percent of children in married-couple families had parents with an income of $50,000 or more.

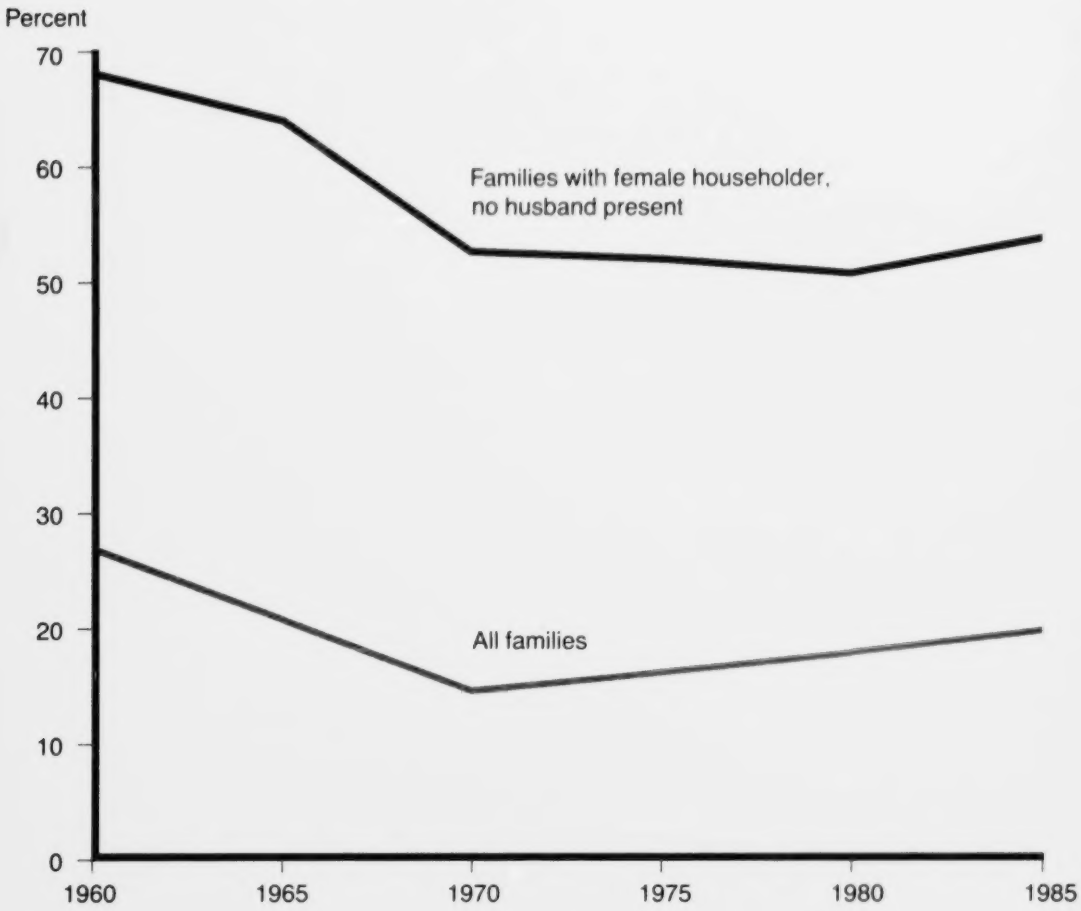
Number and percent of children under 18 living in poverty, by family status and race/ethnicity of family householder: 1960 to 1985

Race/ethnicity of family householder and year	All families		Families with female householder,[1] no husband present		Percent of all children in poverty in families with female householder, no husband present
	Number of children under 18 in poverty, in thousands	Percent of children under 18 in poverty	Number of children under 18 in poverty, in thousands	Percent of children under 18 in poverty	
All races					
1960	17,288	26.5	4,095	68.4	23.7
1965	14,388	20.7	4,562	64.2	31.7
1970	10,235	14.9	4,689	53.0	45.8
1975	10,882	16.8	5,597	52.7	51.4
1980	11,114	17.9	5,866	50.8	52.8
1985	12,483	20.1	6,716	53.6	53.8
White[2]					
1960	11,229	20.0	2,357	59.9	21.0
1965	8,595	14.4	2,321	52.9	27.0
1970	6,138	10.5	2,247	43.1	36.6
1975	6,748	12.5	2,813	44.2	41.7
1980	6,817	13.4	2,813	41.6	41.3
1985	7,838	15.6	3,372	45.2	43.0
Black[2]					
1959	5,022	65.5	1,475	81.6	29.4
1967	4,558	47.4	2,265	72.4	49.7
1970	3,922	41.5	2,383	67.7	60.8
1975	3,884	41.4	2,724	66.0	70.1
1980	3,906	42.1	2,944	64.8	75.4
1985	4,057	43.1	3,181	66.9	78.4
Hispanic[3]					
1973	1,364	27.8	606	68.7	44.4
1975	1,619	33.1	694	68.4	42.9
1980	1,718	33.0	809	65.0	47.1
1985	2,512	39.6	1,247	72.4	49.6

[1] The householder is the person in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented.
[2] Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[3] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Characteristics of the Populations Below the Poverty Level*, various years; and *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States*, various years.

Percent of children under 18 living in poverty, by family status: 1960 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, *Characteristics of the Populations Below the Poverty Level*, various years; and *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States*, various years.

The proportion of children living in poverty declined significantly during the 1960s, but has risen since 1970. In 1985, about 20 percent of all children and 54 percent of children in female-headed families with no husband present lived in poverty.

Indicator 13. Aid to Families

Persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children and tax exemptions per dependent: 1950 to 1985

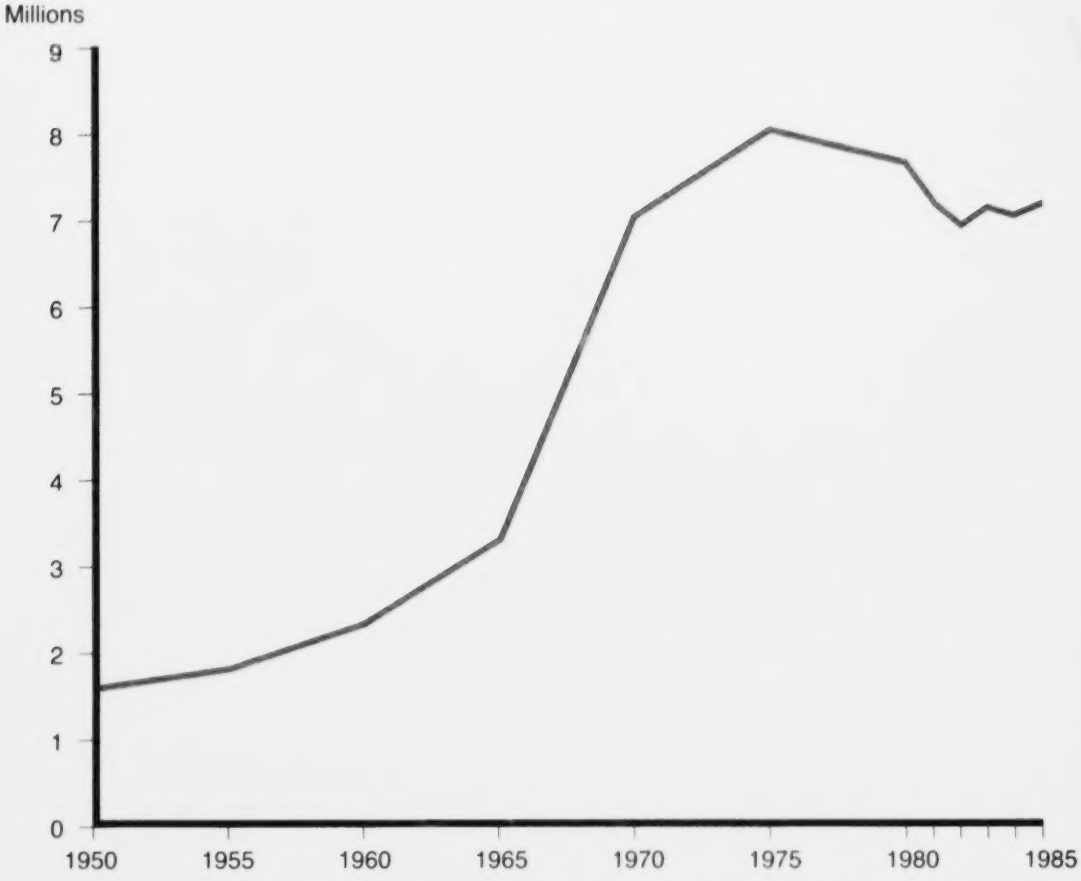
Year	Number of recipients of AFDC[1] payments, in thousands		Percent of total children receiving AFDC payments	Average monthly payment				Tax exemption per dependent	
				Current dollars		Constant 1985 dollars			
	Total[2]	Children under 18		Per family	Per recipient	Per family	Per recipient	Current dollars	Constant 1985 dollars
1950	2,233	1,661	3.9	$71	$21	$317	$94	$600	$2,681
1955	2,192	1,661	3.0	85	23	341	92	600	2,410
1960	3,073	2,370	3.7	108	28	392	102	600	2,179
1965	4,396	3,316	5.0	137	33	467	113	600	2,046
1970	9,659	7,033	10.5	190	50	526	139	625	1,732
1975	11,404	8,106	12.9	229	72	458	144	750	1,499
1980	11,101	7,599	13.2	288	100	376	131	1,000	1,306
1981	10,613	7,125	12.1	301	103	356	122	1,000	1,183
1982	10,504	6,972	12.0	310	106	345	118	1,000	1,114
1983	10,865	7,130	12.4	321	110	347	119	1,000	1,080
1984	10,740	7,114	12.4	335	115	347	119	1,000	1,036
1985	10,921	7,248	12.6	348	119	348	119	1,040	1,040

[1] The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program provides cash support for low-income families with dependent children who have been deprived of parental support due to death, disability, continued absence of a parent, or unemployment.

[2] Includes the children and one or both parents or one caretaker other than a parent in families where the needs of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*; Current Population Reports, Series P–20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years; and unpublished tabulations. U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, public information.

Number of children receiving AFDC: 1950 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States;* Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years and unpublished tabulations. U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, public information.

During the 1960s, the number and percentage of children receiving AFDC benefits rose dramatically as Federal programs expanded. Between 1975 and 1982, the number of children receiving AFDC benefits declined slightly, although the percentage receiving benefits remained about the same.

Indicator 14. Noncash Benefits

Percent of households with children 18 years old and younger receiving noncash benefits: 1980 to 1985

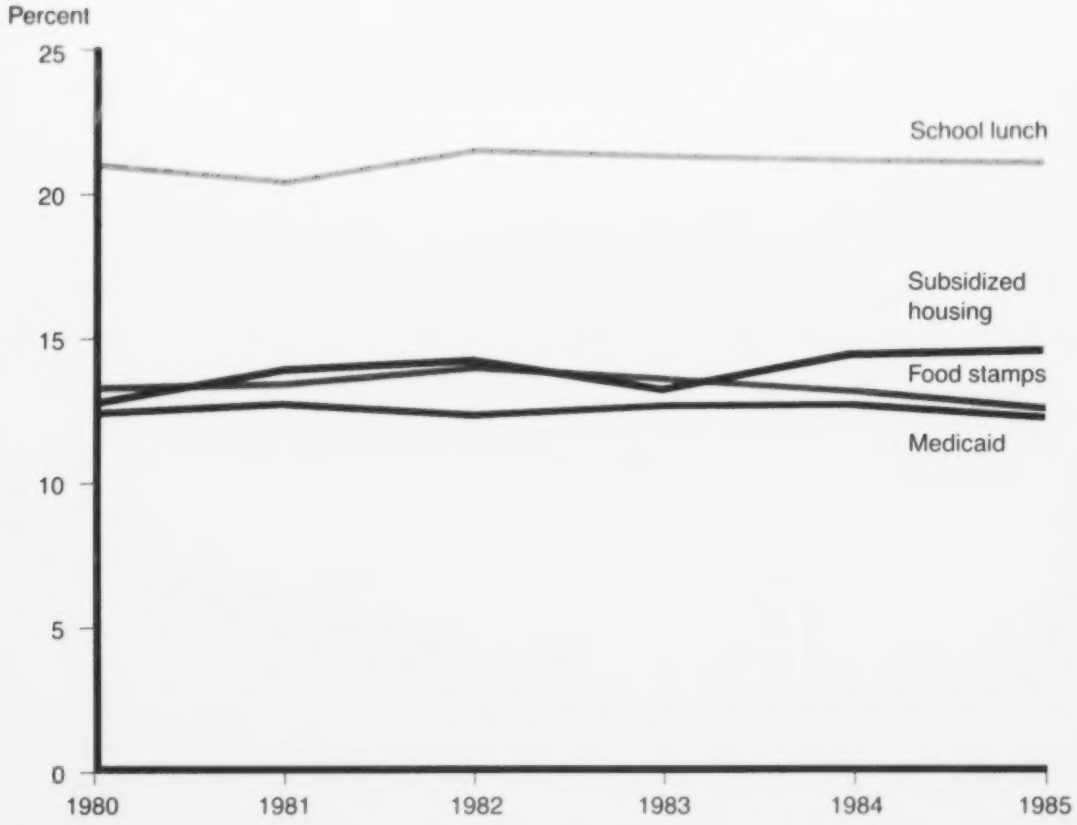
Year	Program			
	School lunch[1]	Food stamps	Medicaid[2]	Subsidized housing[3]
1980	20.9	13.1	12.7	12.9
1981	20.4	13.5	13.0	13.8
1982	21.5	14.0	12.7	14.1
1983	21.5	13.6	12.7	13.3
1984	21.4	13.3	12.7	14.4
1985	21.4	12.9	12.6	14.5

[1] Based on households with children 5 to 18 years old.
[2] Based on children covered by the program rather than children actually receiving a Medicaid-paid service during the year.
[3] Based on households in renter-occupied housing.

NOTE: Noncash benefits are benefits received in a form other than money that serve to enhance or improve the economic well-being of the recipient. Public noncash benefit programs include the Food Stamp Program, the National School Lunch Program, public and other subsidized housing, Medicare and Medicaid health insurance, and Veterans' Administration or other military health care.

SOURCE: U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, 1987*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, various years.

Percent of households with children under 18 years of age receiving noncash benefits: 1980 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, 1987*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–60, various years.

About the same percentage of families with children received noncash government benefits in 1985 as did in 1980.

Indicator 15. Child Support

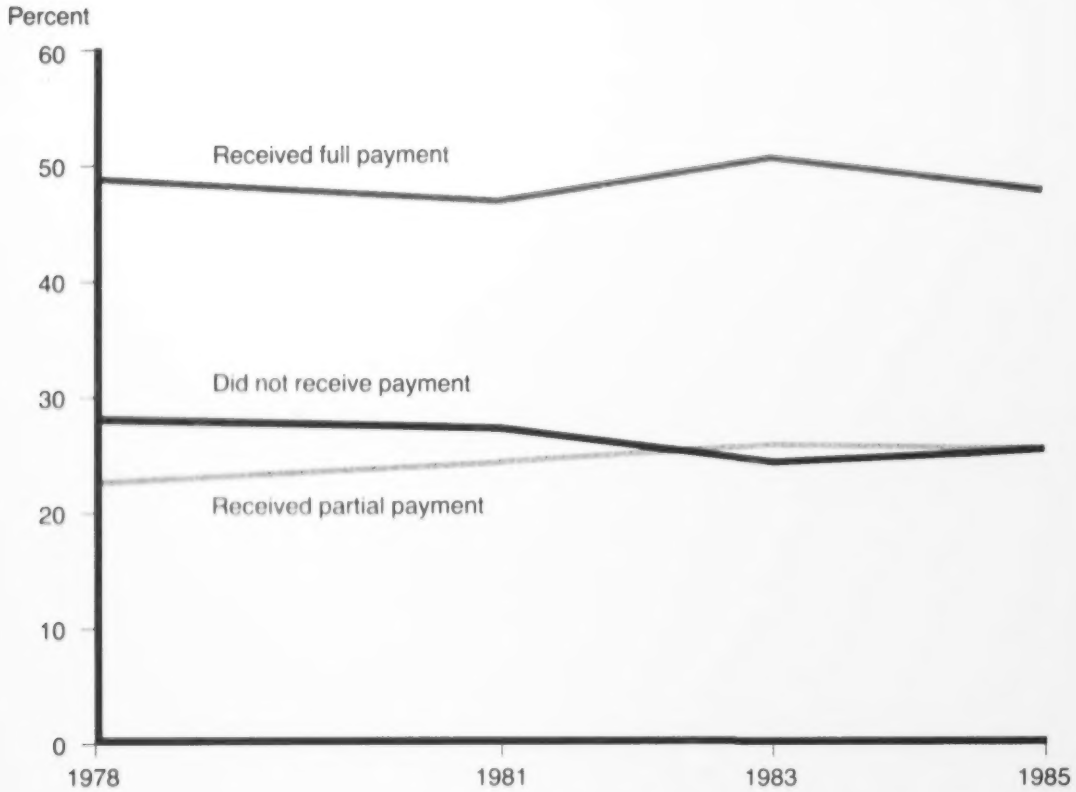
Women receiving court-ordered child support payments from fathers: 1978, 1981, 1983, and 1985

Award and recipiency status of women	Number in thousands				Percentage distribution			
	1978	1981	1983	1985	1978	1981	1983	1985
Total divorced women with children[1]	7,094	8,387	8,690	8,808	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Payments not awarded	2,898	3,417	3,675	3,411	40.9	40.7	42.3	38.7
Payments awarded [2]	4,196	4,969	5,015	5,396	59.1	59.2	57.7	61.3
Supposed to receive payments in 1978, 1981, 1983 or 1985	3,424	4,043	3,995	4,381	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Actually received payments	2,455	2,902	3,037	3,243	71.6	71.8	76.0	74.0
Received full amount	1,675	1,888	2,018	2,112	48.9	46.7	50.5	48.2
Received partial amount	779	1,014	1,019	1,131	22.7	25.1	25.5	25.8
Did not receive payments	969	1,140	958	1,138	28.4	28.2	24.0	26.0

[1] Includes only women with own children under 21.
[2] Recipients include those supposed to receive payments over time and those receiving lump sum awards.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–23, *Support and Alimony, 1983 and 1985.*

Women receiving child support, by payment status: 1978 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–23, *Support and Alimony, 1983 and 1985.*

The status of child support payments changed little between 1978 and 1985. In 1985, less than one-half of all women who were awarded child support payments received the full amount. About one-fourth received a partial payment, and one-fourth received no payment.

Indicator 16. Parents' Employment

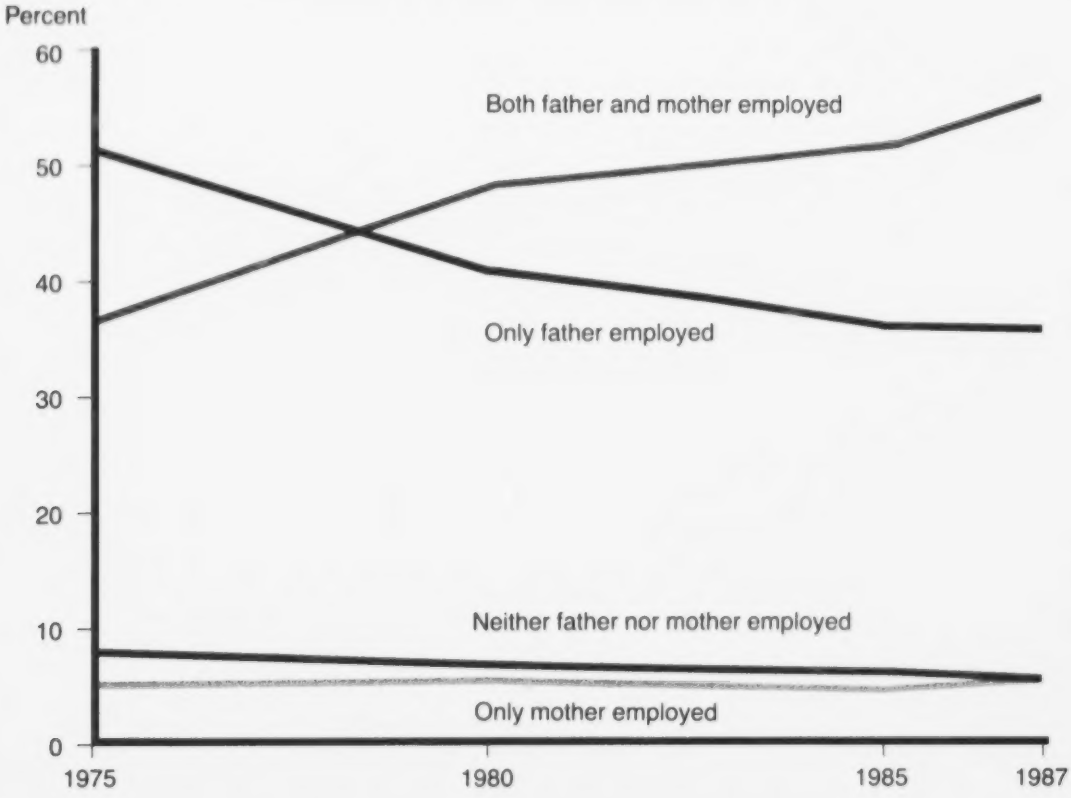
Employment status of parents with own children under 18 years old, by type of family: 1975 to 1987

Type of family	1975	1980	1985	1987
		Number in thousands		
Total families	55,698	59,910	63,232	65,057
Total families with own children under 18	30,060	31,325	31,496	32,325
Husband-wife families				
(with own children under 18)	25,236	24,974	24,225	24,664
Both parents employed	9,129	11,682	12,642	13,591
Only father employed	12,948	10,681	8,905	8,351
Only mother employed	1,124	1,095	1,162	1,341
Both parents unemployed	2,035	1,516	1,516	1,381
Female-headed families				
(single mothers with own children under 18)	4,400	5,718	6,345	6,678
Mother in labor force	2,635	3,833	4,302	4,614
Mother unemployed	329	421	561	577
Male-headed families				
(single fathers with own children under 18)	424	633	926	984
Father in labor force	365	549	818	906
Father unemployed	42	47	84	93
		Percentage distribution		
Total families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total families with own children under 18	54.0	52.3	49.8	49.7
Husband-wife families				
(with own children under 18)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both parents employed	36.2	46.8	52.2	55.1
Only father employed	51.3	42.8	36.8	33.9
Only mother employed	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.4
Both parents unemployed	8.1	6.1	6.3	5.6
Female-headed families				
(single mothers with own children under 18)				
Mother in labor force	59.9	67.0	67.8	69.1
Mother unemployed	7.5	7.4	8.8	8.6
Male-headed families				
(single fathers with own children under 18)				
Father in labor force	86.1	86.7	88.3	92.1
Father unemployed	9.9	7.4	9.1	9.5

NOTE: Includes parents working both full time and part time. "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

Employment status of married-couple families with own children under 18: 1975 to 1987



SOURCE: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

The number and percent of married, working women with children under 18 rose significantly between 1975 and 1987. The proportion of married, working mothers rose from 41 percent in 1975 to 61 percent in 1987. In 1987, both parents worked in about 55 percent of married-couple families with children.

Indicator 17. Mothers' Employment

Employment status of married, separated, and divorced women with children under 18, by age of children: 1950 to 1987

Year	With children under 6			With children 6 to 17 only		
	Married[1]	Separated	Divorced	Married[1]	Separated	Divorced
	Number in labor force,[2] in millions					
1950	1.4	—	—	2.2	—	—
1960	2.5	—	—	4.1	—	—
1970	3.9	0.3	0.3	6.3	0.4	0.6
1975	4.4	0.4	0.5	7.0	0.5	1.0
1980	5.2	0.4	0.5	8.4	0.6	1.6
1981	5.6	0.4	0.6	8.4	0.7	1.7
1982	5.7	0.5	0.6	8.3	0.7	1.8
1983	5.9	0.5	0.6	8.3	0.6	1.8
1984	6.2	0.4	0.6	8.3	0.7	1.9
1985	6.4	0.4	0.6	8.5	0.7	2.0
1986	6.6	0.5	0.7	8.8	0.6	2.0
1987	7.0	0.4	0.7	9.0	0.7	2.0
	Labor force participation rate[3]					
1950	11.9	—	—	28.3	—	—
1960	18.6	—	—	39.0	—	—
1970	30.3	45.0	65.4	49.2	60.5	82.7
1975	36.6	49.4	65.8	52.3	59.1	80.1
1980	45.1	52.2	68.3	61.7	66.3	82.3
1981	47.8	51.0	65.4	62.5	70.0	83.4
1982	48.7	55.2	67.2	63.2	68.4	83.6
1983	49.9	53.8	68.7	63.8	68.7	82.2
1984	51.8	54.0	67.9	65.4	70.2	84.1
1985	53.4	53.2	67.5	67.8	70.9	83.4
1986	53.8	57.4	73.8	68.4	70.6	84.7
1987	56.8	55.1	70.5	70.6	72.6	84.5
	Unemployment rate[4]					
1960	7.8	—	—	4.9	—	—
1970	7.9	12.9	5.0	4.8	5.9	6.5
1975	13.8	22.7	10.9	7.1	13.0	9.3
1980	8.3	12.3	13.6	4.4	10.6	6.7
1981	8.2	20.2	10.3	5.3	14.2	7.1
1982	10.1	20.1	13.5	7.0	14.6	9.2
1983	10.9	27.6	16.8	6.7	20.0	12.8
1984	8.9	24.9	14.3	5.0	13.1	9.7
1985	8.0	22.9	12.1	5.5	14.6	9.0
1986	7.6	16.5	12.9	4.8	11.7	8.2
1987	5.9	15.7	13.8	4.9	14.8	6.1

—Data not available.

[1] Husband present.

[2] Number of employed women plus those seeking employment.

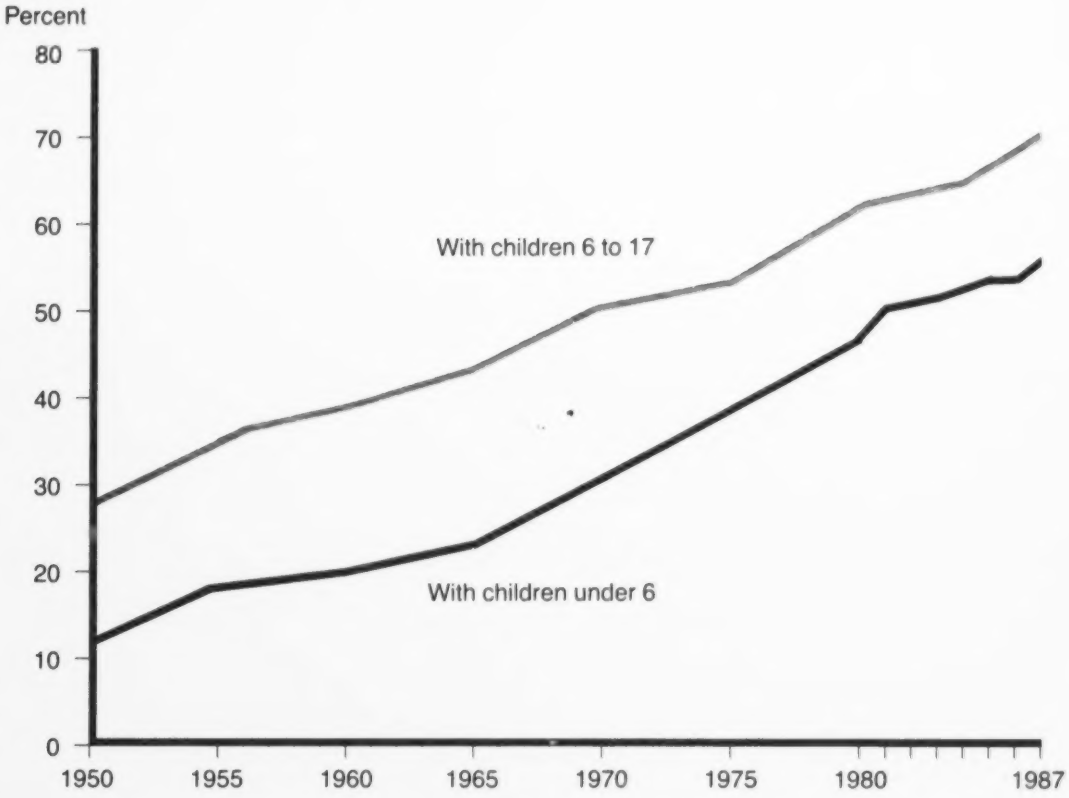
[3] Percent of women in each specific category in the labor force.

[4] Unemployed as a percent of labor force for each specific category.

NOTE: Data are for both full-time and part-time workers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Reports*, no. 13, 183, and 2163.

Labor force participation rate for married women with children, by age of children: 1950 to 1987



SOURCE: U.S Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Reports*, no. 13, 183, and 2163.

The labor force participation rate of married women with children under 6 years old has been rising steadily since 1970. Between 1970 and 1987, the labor force participation rate for these women rose from 30 percent to 57 percent.

Indicator 18. Cost of Raising a Child

Estimated average cost of raising a child from birth to age 18 at a moderate cost level in Midwestern urban and rural areas: 1981 and 1986

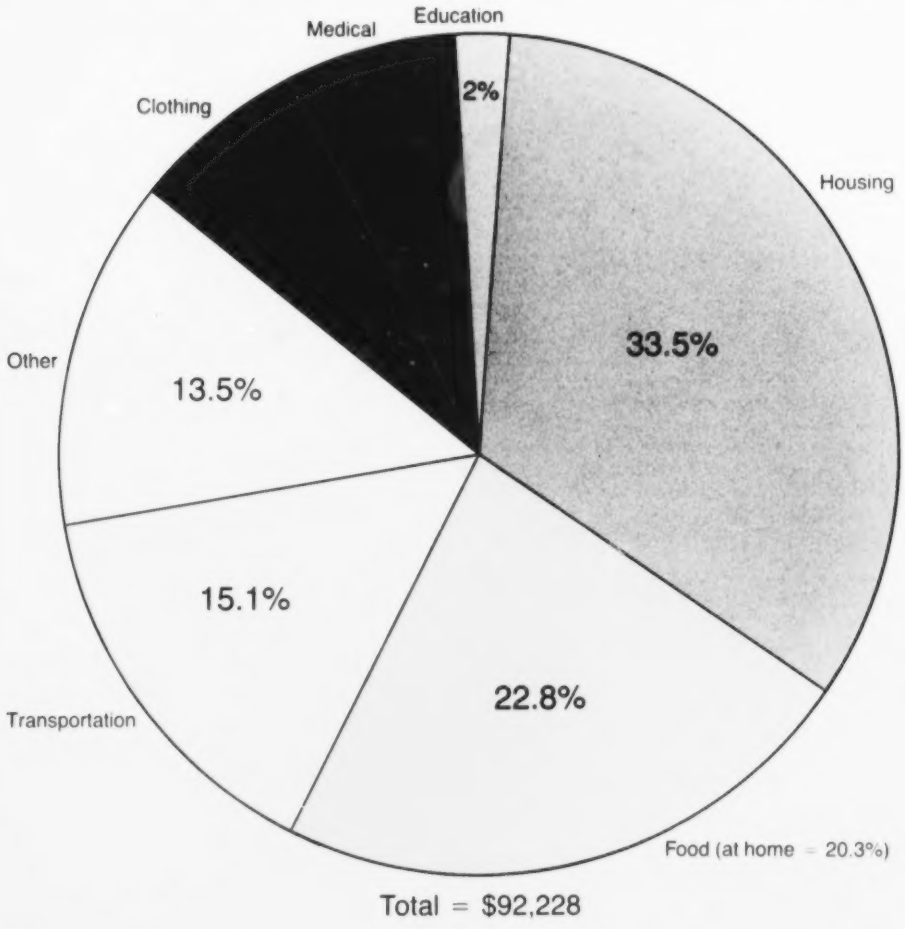
Year and area	Total	Food[1]	Clothing	Housing[2]	Medical care	Education[3]	Transportation[4]	All other[5]
				Estimated expenditure in constant 1986 dollars				
1981								
Urban	$91,913	$22,275	$6,821	$30,919	$4,774	$1,360	$15,410	$10,354
Rural	85,728	20,635	6,354	29,016	4,369	1,360	14,807	9,187
1986								
Urban	92,228	21,032	6,260	30,896	5,796	1,824	13,972	12,448
Rural	85,915	19,487	5,836	28,998	5,292	1,824	13,428	11,050
				Percentage distribution				
1981								
Urban	100.0	24.2	7.4	33.6	5.2	1.5	16.8	11.3
Rural	100.0	24.1	7.4	33.8	5.1	1.6	17.3	10.7
1986								
Urban	100.0	22.8	6.8	33.5	6.3	2.0	15.1	13.5
Rural	100.0	22.7	6.8	33.8	6.2	2.1	15.6	12.9

[1] Includes home-produced food, school lunches, and food eaten away from home.
[2] Includes shelter, fuel, utilities, household operations, furnishings, and equipment.
[3] Includes out-of-pocket educational expenses for 6- to 17-year-olds' tuition, books, supplies, equipment, fees, and other school-related expenses. Excludes expenses for preschool, day care, out-of-school educational lessons, and college of those 18 years old or older.
[4] Includes costs for the purchase of automobiles and use of public transportation.
[5] Includes personal care, recreation, reading, and other miscellaneous expenditures.

NOTE: Estimates are for Midwest region. Midwest region estimates are used to approximate U.S. averages, because U.S. averages are not available from U.S.D.A. Averages reflect cost of raising a child from birth to age 18 in a husband-wife family with no more than 5 children. Day care and child care costs are not included. For further information on how these estimates are derived, consult *U.S.D.A. Estimates of Cost of Raising a Child: A Guide to Their Interpretationand Use*; U.S. Department of Agriculture, misc. pub. no. 1411.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Family Economics Research Group, Agricultural Research Service, *Family Economics Review*, various years.

Estimated average cost of raising a child from birth to 18 in a Midwestern, urban area, by type of expense: 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Family Economics Research Group, Agricultural Research Service, *Family Economics Review*, various years.

According to estimates of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in 1986, the average cost of raising a child in a Midwestern, urban area at a moderate cost level from birth to age 18 was $92,228. The cost of raising a child in a Midwestern, rural area was slightly lower. Housing (33.5 percent) and food (22.8 percent) made up the largest part of the total cost.

Indicator 19. College Costs

Average undergraduate charges at public and private colleges and universities: 1959–60 to 1986–87

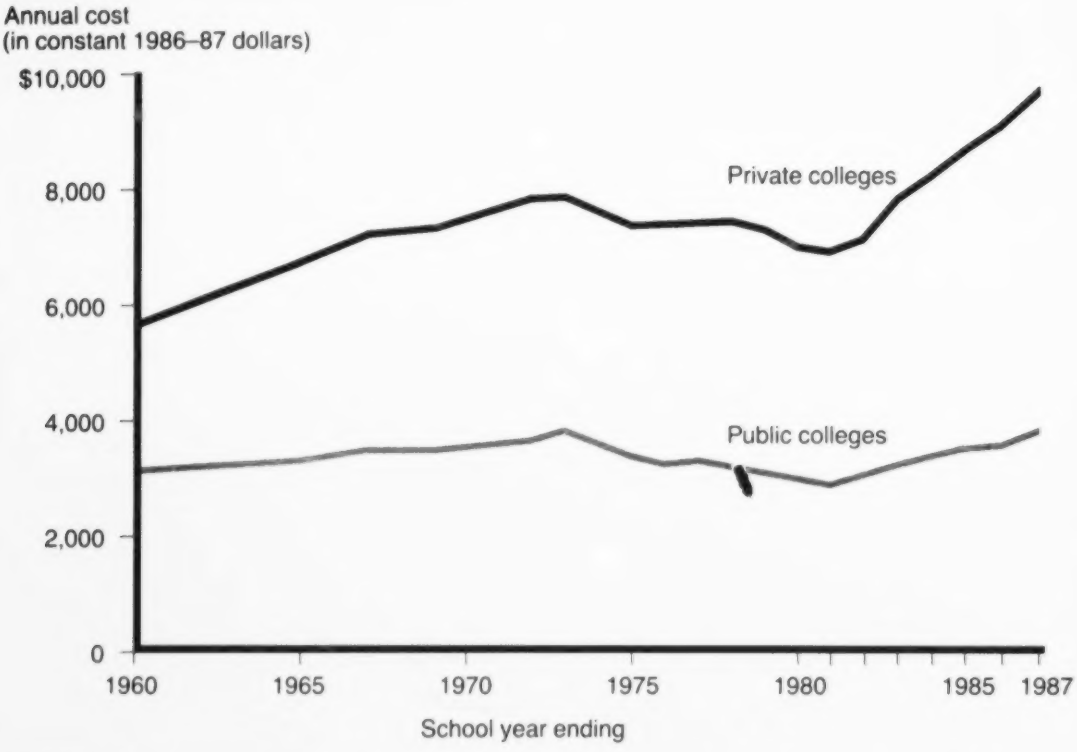
School year	Public colleges[1]			Private colleges[1]		
	Total	Tuition	Room and board	Total	Tuition	Room and board
	Current dollars					
1959-60	$822	$202	$620	$1,528	$804	$724
1964-65	950	243	707	1,907	1,088	819
1969-70	1,203	323	880	2,530	1,533	997
1974-75	1,563	432	1,131	3,403	2,117	1,286
1979-80	2,165	583	1,582	4,912	3,130	1,782
1980-81	2,371	633	1,738	5,468	3,498	1,970
1981-82	2,668	721	1,947	6,184	3,972	2,212
1982-83	2,944	798	2,146	6,920	4,439	2,481
1983-84	3,156	891	2,265	7,509	4,851	2,658
1984-85	3,408	971	2,437	8,202	5,314	2,888
1985-86[2]	3,584	1,044	2,540	8,868	5,778	3,090
1986-87[2]	3,875	1,106	2,769	9,762	6,316	3,446
	Constant 1986–87 dollars					
1959-60	3,112	765	2,348	5,785	3,044	2,741
1964-65	3,382	865	2,517	6,788	3,873	2,915
1969-70	3,543	951	2,592	7,452	4,515	2,937
1974-75	3,357	928	2,429	7,309	4,547	2,762
1979-80	3,103	835	2,267	7,039	4,485	2,554
1980-81	3,046	813	2,232	7,024	4,493	2,531
1981-82	3,154	852	2,301	7,310	4,695	2,615
1982-83	3,336	904	2,432	7,842	5,031	2,812
1983-84	3,449	974	2,476	8,207	5,302	2,905
1984-85	3,585	1,022	2,564	8,629	5,591	3,038
1985-86[2]	3,664	1,067	2,597	9,066	5,907	3,159
1986-87[2]	3,875	1,106	2,769	9,762	6,316	3,446

[1] Includes 2-year and 4-year colleges.
[2] Estimated.

NOTE: Averages are for undergraduate students attending in-State colleges. In 1985, about 23 percent of all college students attended private colleges and universities.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1988* and *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1979–80.*

Total tuition, room, and board charges at public and private colleges: 1959–60 to 1986–87



SOURCE: U.S Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1988* and *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1979–80.*

After adjustment for inflation, college tuition, room, and board charges declined slightly during the late 1970s. Since 1980, there have been increases in student charges, particularly at private colleges.

Education

Between the ages of 14 and 24, most young people complete their formal education and enter the work force. This part of the book considers when that transition takes place (how long students stay enrolled in school) and what they learn in school (student achievement). Indicators 20–23 show self-reported Bureau of the Census data on the age, race, and ethnic composition of those enrolled in school and those who drop out. Pupil/teacher ratios and expenditures per student since 1955 are illustrated by indicator 24. Indicators 25–30 show national estimates of student achievement on recent tests of reading, writing, and mathematics, literacy and reading scores of young adults; and changes in SAT and ACT test scores. Finally, indicator 31 shows the percent of time spent doing homework and watching television.

Indicator 20. School Enrollment

Percent of population 14 to 29 years old enrolled in school, by age group: October 1950 to October 1986

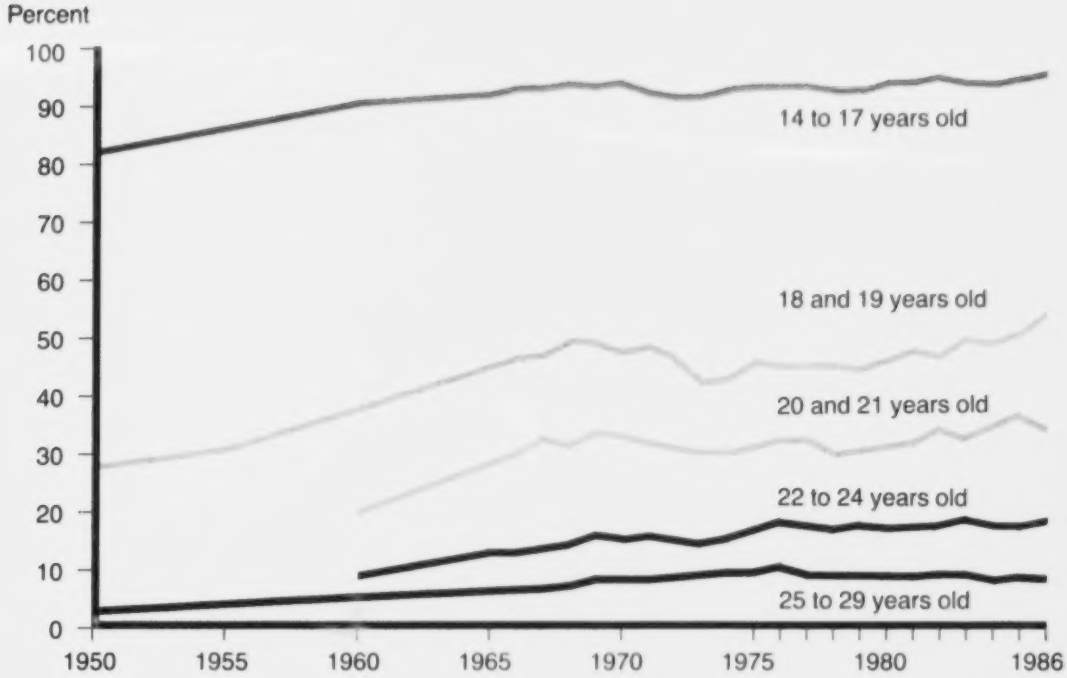
Year	14 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old	20 and 21 years old	22 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old
1950	83.3	29.4	—	—	3.0
1955	86.9	31.5	—	—	4.2
1960	90.3	38.4	19.4	8.7	4.9
1965	93.2	46.3	27.6	13.2	6.1
1970	94.1	47.7	31.9	14.9	7.5
1975	93.6	46.9	31.2	16.2	10.1
1976	93.7	46.2	32.0	17.1	10.0
1977	93.6	46.2	31.8	16.5	10.8
1978	93.7	45.4	29.5	16.3	9.4
1979	93.6	45.0	30.2	15.8	9.6
1980	93.4	46.4	31.0	16.3	9.3
1981	94.1	49.0	31.6	16.5	9.0
1982	94.4	47.8	34.0	16.8	9.6
1983	95.0	50.4	32.5	16.6	9.6
1984	94.7	50.1	33.9	17.3	9.1
1985	94.9	51.6	35.3	16.9	9.2
1986	94.9	54.6	33.0	17.9	8.8

—Data not available.

NOTE: Includes enrollment in any type of public, parochial, or other private school in regular school systems. Includes elementary schools, secondary schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis and during the day or night. Enrollments in special schools, such as trade schools, business colleges, or correspondence schools, are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, no. 66 and 409.

Percent of population enrolled in school, by age group: 1950 to 1986



SOURCE: U.S Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, no. 66 and 409.

From 1950 to 1970, there were significant increases in school enrollment rates among teenagers 14 to 19 years old. Since 1970, changes in enrollment rates have been generally small. However, there was a slight rise in the enrollment rates of 18- to 21-year-olds between 1980 and 1985.

Indicator 21. Race of Students

Percent of students 3 to 34 years of age enrolled in schools and colleges, by race/ethnicity: Fall 1960 to fall 1985

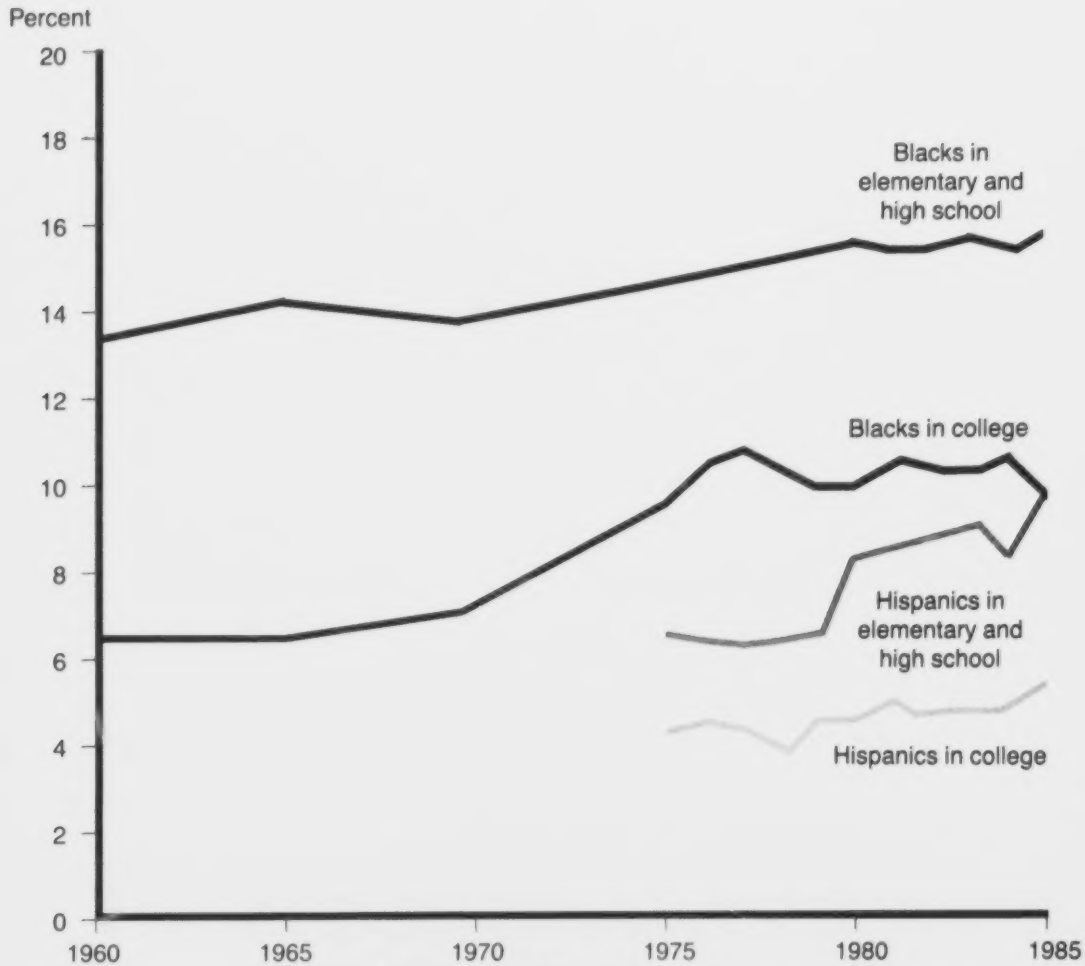
Race and year	Elementary and high schools			Colleges
	Total	Elementary schools	High schools	
White[1]				
1960	86.6	85.8	89.0	93.6
1965	85.9	85.2	87.5	93.7
1970	85.0	84.4	86.5	91.2
1975	83.8	83.5	84.3	87.8
1980	82.3	82.0	82.8	87.2
1985	80.7	80.4	81.4	85.9
Black[1]				
1960[2]	13.4	14.2	11.0	6.4
1965[2]	14.1	14.8	12.5	6.3
1970	13.8	14.3	12.5	7.0
1975	14.5	14.8	14.0	9.8
1980	15.4	15.5	15.1	9.9
1985	15.8	16.0	15.2	9.7
Hispanic[3]				
1975	6.5	6.8	6.0	4.2
1980	8.1	8.6	7.2	4.4
1985	9.7	10.4	8.3	5.3

[1] Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[2] Includes black and other races.
[3] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Enrollment includes students in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in regular school systems. Includes nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis and during the day or night. Enrollments in special schools, such as trade schools, business colleges, or correspondence schools are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students, October 1985*, no. 409.

Percent of students who are black and Hispanic, by level of enrollment: 1960 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, no. 66 and 409.

Between 1960 and 1985, there was a decline in the proportion of white students and a rise in the proportion of minority students (see table). There were increases in the proportion of Hispanic students at each level of education between 1975 and 1985. During the 1975 to 1985 period, Hispanics showed proportionately larger increases than blacks in elementary and high school enrollment.

Indicator 22. School Completion

Percent of 25- to 29-year-olds who have completed selected levels of schooling, by age and race/ethnicity: 1940 to 1986

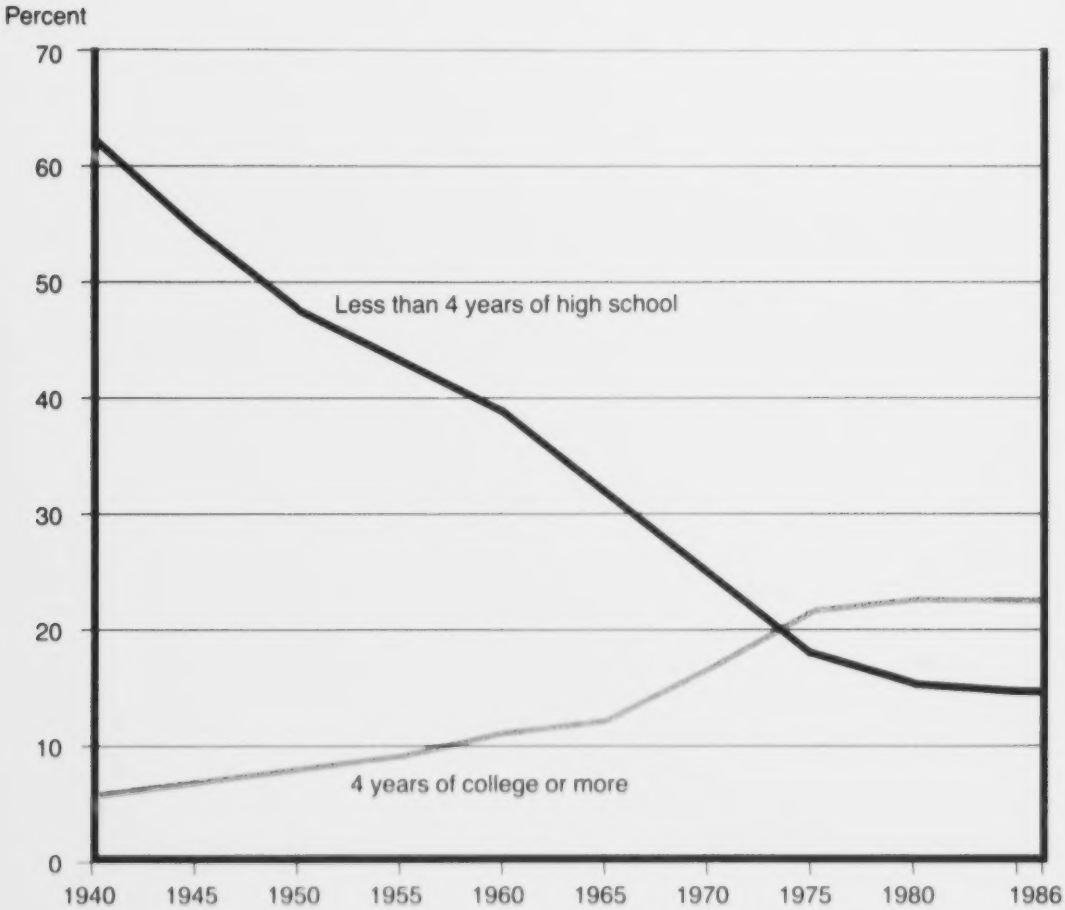
Race and year	Less than 4 years of high school	4 years of high school only	4 years of high school and some college	4 years of college or more
All races				
1940	61.9	—	—	5.9
1950	47.2	—	—	7.7
1960	39.3	37.5	12.2	11.0
1965	29.7	45.3	12.6	12.4
1970	24.6	44.1	14.9	16.4
1975	16.9	41.5	19.7	21.9
1980	14.6	40.7	22.2	22.5
1985	13.9	42.4	21.5	22.2
1986	13.9	42.1	21.6	22.4
White[1]				
1940	58.8	—	34.8	6.4
1950	43.7	—	48.1	8.2
1960	36.3	39.1	12.8	11.8
1965	27.2	46.6	13.2	13.0
1970	22.2	45.0	15.5	17.3
1975	15.6	41.6	20.0	22.8
1980	13.1	40.7	22.5	23.7
1985	13.2	42.3	21.3	23.2
1986	13.6	41.8	21.1	23.5
Black and other races[1]				
1940	87.7	—	10.7	1.6
1950	76.4	—	20.8	2.8
1960	61.4	25.5	7.7	5.4
1965	47.8	35.6	8.3	8.3
1970	41.6	37.6	10.8	10.0
1975	26.2	41.1	17.3	15.4
1980	23.0	40.8	21.0	15.2
1985	17.6	43.1	22.6	16.7
1986	15.7	44.0	24.1	16.2
Black[1]				
1965	49.7	35.1	8.4	6.8
1970	43.8	39.0	9.9	7.3
1975	29.0	43.4	16.9	10.7
1980	23.1	44.1	21.1	11.7
1985	19.4	46.2	22.9	11.5
1986	16.7	47.0	24.5	11.8
Hispanic[2]				
1975	48.3	30.7	12.2	8.8
1980	42.1	34.8	15.4	7.7
1985	39.0	34.0	16.0	11.0
1986	41.0	33.7	16.3	9.0

—Data not available.

[1] Includes persons of Hispanic origin. [2] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population*, vol. 1, part 1 and Current Population Reports, Series P–20, *Educational Attainment in the United States*, various years.

Years of school completed by 25- to 29-year-olds: 1940 to 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population*, vol. 1, part 1 and Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Educational Attainment in the United States*, various years.

Young adults have completed more and more years of education over the past 45 years. The proportion completing 4 years of college has not changed significantly since 1975.

Indicator 23. Dropouts

High school dropouts among 16- to 24-year-olds, by age, race/ethnicity, and sex: 1970, 1975, 1980, and 1985

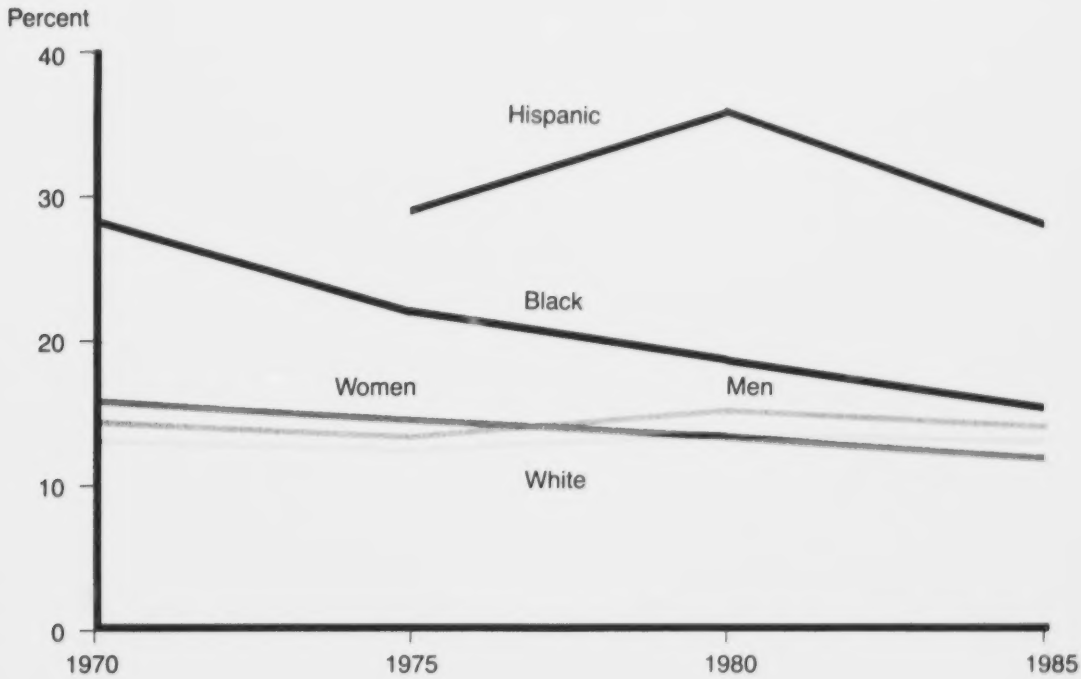
Year, sex, and race/ethnicity	Percent dropouts			
	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
October 1970				
Total	15.0	8.0	16.2	17.8
Male	14.2	7.1	16.0	17.2
Female	15.7	8.9	16.3	18.4
White[1]	13.2	7.3	14.1	15.7
Black[1]	27.9	12.8	31.2	34.3
October 1975				
Total	13.9	8.6	16.0	15.4
Male	13.3	7.6	15.5	15.0
Female	14.5	9.6	16.5	15.7
White[1]	12.6	8.4	14.7	13.5
Black[1]	22.8	10.2	25.4	28.2
Hispanic[2]	29.2	13.2	30.1	37.4
October 1980				
Total	14.1	8.8	15.7	15.5
Male	15.1	8.9	16.9	16.9
Female	13.1	8.8	14.7	14.1
White[1]	13.3	9.2	14.9	14.2
Black[1]	19.4	6.9	21.2	24.4
Hispanic[2]	35.2	16.6	39.0	41.0
October 1985				
Total	12.6	7.0	14.3	14.0
Male	13.4	6.7	16.3	14.9
Female	11.8	7.2	12.3	13.2
White[1]	12.2	7.1	13.8	13.4
Black[1]	15.1	6.5	17.4	17.7
Hispanic[2]	27.6	14.6	30.7	31.8

[1] Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[2] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Dropouts are persons who are not enrolled in school and who are not high school graduates. People who have received high school equivalency credentials are counted as graduates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, no. 222, 303, 362, 392, and 409.

Percent of high school dropouts among 16- to 24-year-olds, by sex and race/ethnicity: 1970 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, no. 222, 303, 362, 392, and 409.

According to the Bureau of the Census, the proportion of 16- to 24-year-olds who reported themselves as dropouts fell between 1980 and 1985. The decline in dropout rates occurred regardless of race. Blacks and Hispanics still had higher dropout rates than whites in 1985.

Indicator 24. Pupil/Teacher Ratios and Cost per Pupil

Public elementary and secondary pupil/teacher ratios and expenditures per student in average daily attendance, in current and 1985–86 constant dollars: 1955–56 to 1986–87

Fall	Number of pupils per teacher			Total expenditures per student in average daily attendance[1]		
	Kindergarten to grade 12	Elementary	Secondary	School year	Current dollars	1985–86 constant dollars
1955	26.9	30.2	20.9	1955–56	$388	$1,571
1960	25.8	28.4	21.7	1960–61	—	—
1965	24.7	27.6	20.8	1965–66	654	2,228
1970	22.3	24.4	19.9	1970–71	—	—
1975	20.4	21.7	18.8	1975–76	1,697	3,329
1980	18.8	20.3	16.9	1980–81[3]	2,762	3,471
1981	18.9	20.5	16.9	1981–82[3]	2,997	3,466
1982	18.7	20.4	16.6	1982–83[3]	3,230	3,580
1983	18.5	20.4	16.2	1983–84[3]	3,500	3,742
1984	18.1	20.0	15.7	1984–85[3]	3,760	3,869
1985[2]	17.9	19.6	15.7	1985–86[3]	4,070	4,070
1986[3]	17.8	19.1	16.0	1986–87[3]	4,300	4,206

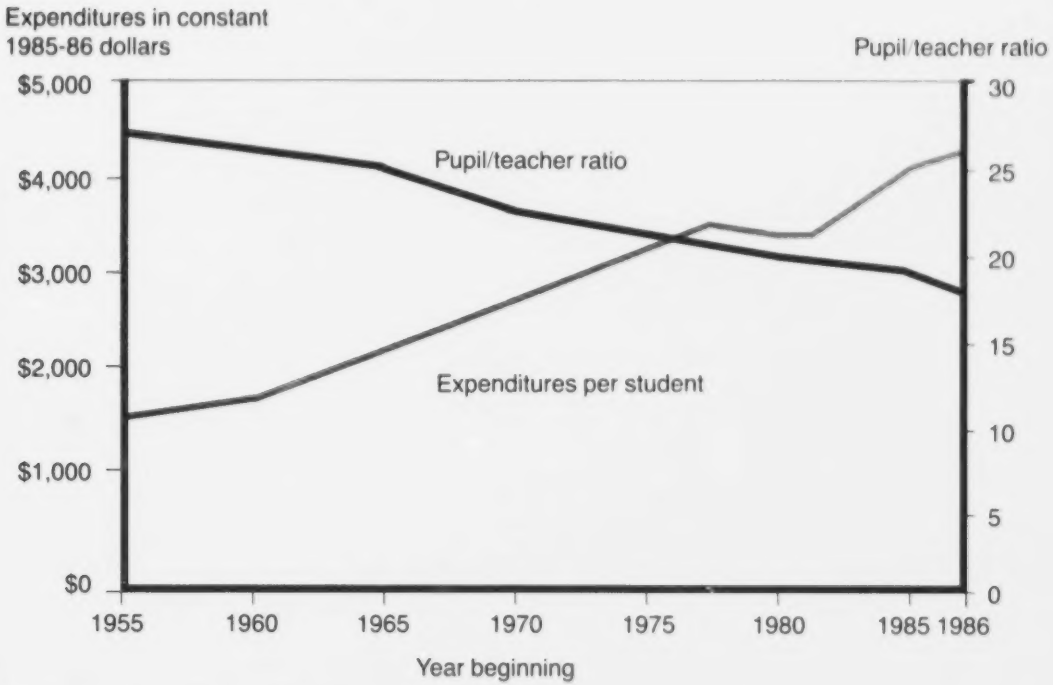
—Data not available.
[1] For school year beginning in the fall.
[2] Revised.
[3] Preliminary.

NOTE: Kindergarten includes a relatively small number of nursery school teachers and students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools* and Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data survey.

Indicator 24. Pupil/Teacher Ratios and Cost per Pupil

Pupil/teacher ratios and expenditures per student in public elementary and secondary schools: 1955–56 to 1986–87



SOURCE: U.S Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools* and Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data survey.

Between 1955 and 1986, there was a steady decline in pupil/teacher ratios. At the same time, increasing amounts of financial resources were devoted to public elementary and secondary schools. Expenditures per student increased by 168 percent between 1955–56 and 1986–87, after adjustment for inflation.

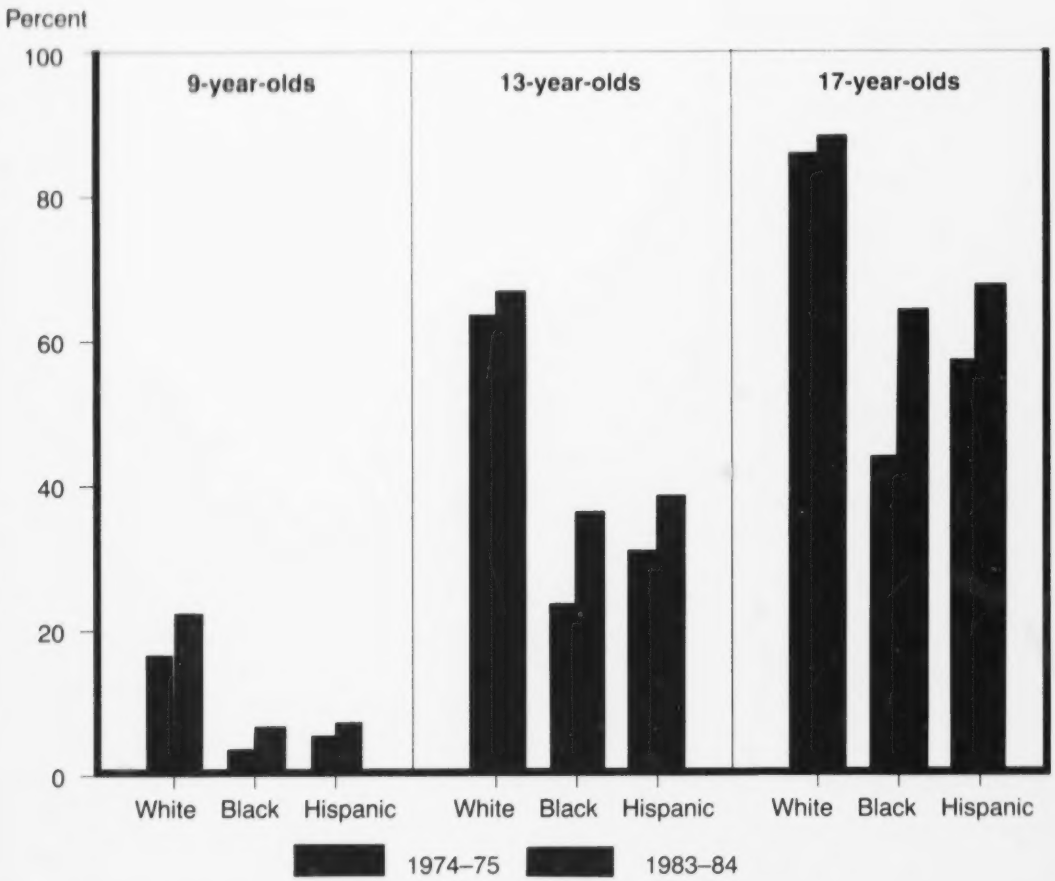
Indicator 25. Reading Proficiency

Percent of students at or above selected reading proficiency levels, by race and age: 1974–75 and 1983–84

Age, year, and race	Rudimentary[1]	Basic[2]	Intermediate[3]	Adept[4]	Advanced[5]
9-year-olds					
1974–75					
Total	93.3	61.7	14.0	0.7	([6])
White, non-Hispanic	95.9	68.4	16.6	0.8	([6])
Black, non-Hispanic	81.5	32.0	1.9	0.0	([6])
Hispanic	82.3	33.5	3.2	0.0	([6])
1983–84					
Total	93.9	64.2	18.1	1.0	([6])
White, non-Hispanic	96.4	71.1	22.0	1.2	([6])
Black, non-Hispanic	83.6	39.3	4.5	0.1	([6])
Hispanic	88.2	43.8	4.7	0.0	([6])
13-year-olds					
1974–75					
Total	99.6	92.8	57.5	9.7	([6])
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	96.2	64.3	11.5	([6])
Black, non-Hispanic	98.0	75.3	23.9	1.5	([6])
Hispanic	98.2	81.4	29.8	1.3	([6])
1983–84					
Total	99.8	94.5	60.3	11.3	([6])
White, non-Hispanic	99.9	96.5	66.9	13.6	([6])
Black, non-Hispanic	99.4	87.1	35.3	2.3	([6])
Hispanic	100.0	88.3	39.4	1.7	([6])
17-year-olds					
1974–75					
Total	([7])	97.5	82.0	36.1	3.5
White, non-Hispanic	([7])	99.1	87.5	40.6	4.0
Black, non-Hispanic	([7])	86.0	45.0	7.1	0.0
Hispanic	([7])	92.4	56.5	12.9	0.5
1983–84					
Total	([7])	98.6	83.6	39.2	4.9
White, non-Hispanic	([7])	99.2	88.9	45.1	5.8
Black, non-Hispanic	([7])	96.5	65.8	15.5	0.8
Hispanic	([7])	96.8	69.1	19.9	1.5

[1] Able to follow brief written directions and select phrases to describe pictures.
[2] Able to understand combined ideas and make references based on short, uncomplicated passages about specific or sequentially related information.
[3] Able to search for specific information, interrelate ideas, and make generalizations about literature, science, and social studies materials.
[4] Able fo find, understand, summarize, and explain relatively complicated literary and informational material.
[5] Able to understand the links between ideas even when those links are not explicitly stated and to make appropriate generalizations even when the texts lack clear introductions or explanations.
[6] Virtually no students were able to read at this level.
[7] Virtually all students were able to read at this level.
NOTE: Percents include all those reading at the specified level or higher.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Institute of Education, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Reading Report Card.*

Percent of students reading at an intermediate level or higher, by age: 1974–75 and 1983–84



SOURCE: U.S Department of Education, National Institute of Education, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Reading Report Card.*

The percentage of students reading at an intermediate level or higher rose for all 9-year-olds between 1974–75 and 1983–84. Reading proficiency improved significantly during this period for black and Hispanic students of all ages.

Indicator 26. Writing Performance

Scores on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) writing tests of 4th, 8th, and 11th graders, by selected characteristics of students: 1984

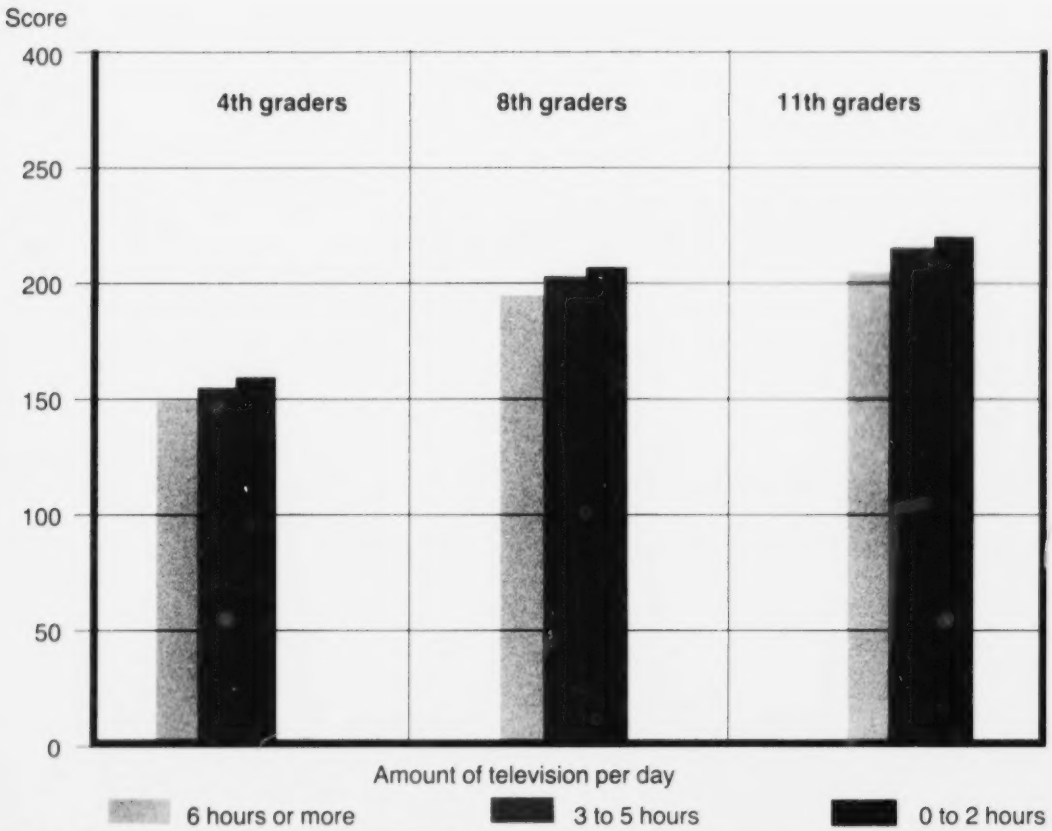
Selected characteristics of students	Average score		
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 11
All students	158	205	219
Sex			
Male	150	196	209
Female	166	214	229
Race/ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	163	211	224
Black, non-Hispanic	138	186	200
Hispanic	146	188	200
Asian American	163	211	219
Amount of TV viewed daily			
0 to 2 hours	164	211	222
3 to 5 hours	160	207	216
6 hours or more	150	196	207
Parents' level of education			
Not high school graduate	143	189	199
Graduated high school	154	202	215
Post high school	166	213	227
Number of reading materials in the home[1]			
0 to 2	147	186	197
3	154	198	205
4	159	203	216
5	164	210	223
Size and type of community			
Rural[2]	153	203	213
Disadvantaged urban[3]	142	188	201
Advantaged urban[4]	170	221	228

[1] Indicates availablity of five types of reading and reference materials—a dictionary, an encyclopedia, books, newspapers, and magazines.
[2] Students in this group attend schools in communities with a population under 10,000 where most of the residents are farmers or farm workers.
[3] Students in this group attend schools in or around cities with a population greater than 200,000 where a high proportion of the residents are on welfare or are not regularly employed.
[4] Students in this group attend schools in or around cities with a population greater than 200,000 where a high proportion of the residents are in professional or managerial positions.

NOTE: The writing scale score ranges from 0 to 400 and is defined as the average of a respondent's estimated scores on 10 specific writing tasks. The average response method is used to estimate average writing achievement for each participant as if each had performed all 10 writing tasks.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Writing Report Card*.

Writing performance of 4th, 8th, and 11th graders, by amount of time spent watching television: 1984



SOURCE: U.S Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Writing Report Card.*

Average writing test scores show that students do not write well. Out of a possible score of 400, the average scores were 158 for 4th graders, 205 for 8th graders, and 219 for 11th graders (see table). Students who spent more time watching television had lower writing achievement test scores than students who watched less television.

Indicator 27. Math Achievement

Results of National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) test in mathematics for ages 9, 13, and 17, by selected characteristics of students: 1977–78 and 1981–82

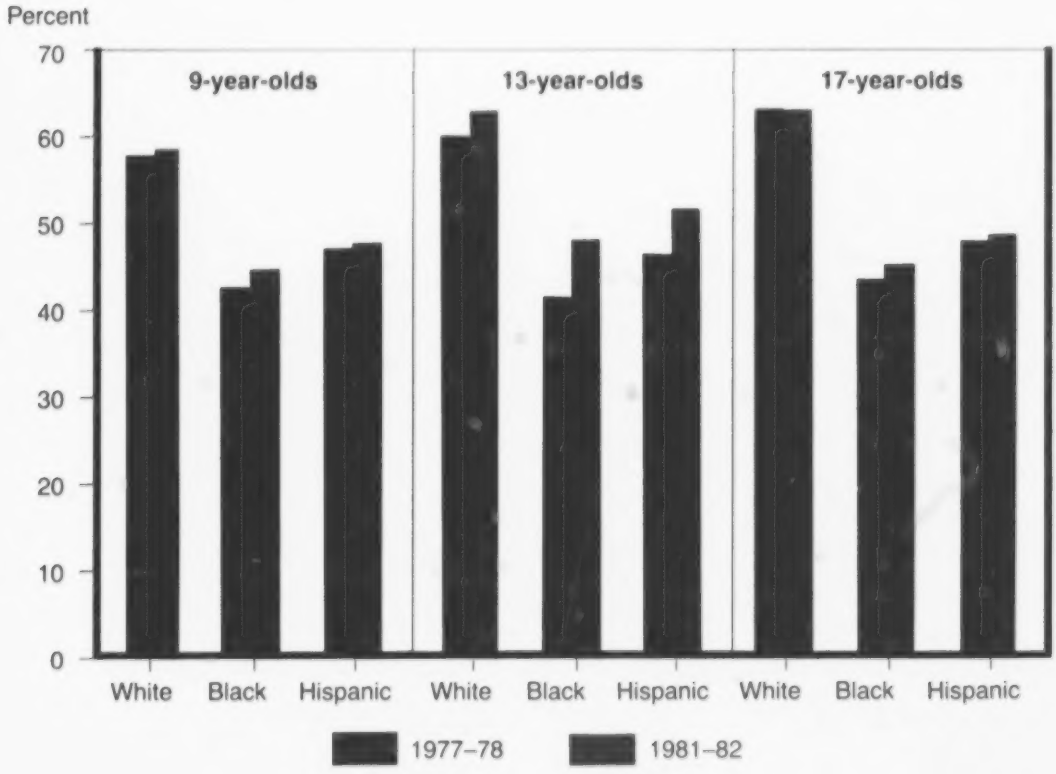
Selected characteristics of students	Age 9			Age 13			Age 17[1]		
	Average percent correct		Change in percentage points	Average percent correct		Change in percentage points	Average percent correct		Change in percentage points
	1977–78	1981–82		1977–78	1981–82		1977–78	1981–82	
All participants	55.4	56.4	1.0	56.6	60.5	3.9	60.4	60.2	-0.2
Sex									
Male	55.3	55.8	0.5	56.4	60.4	4.0	62.0	61.6	-0.4
Female	55.3	56.9	1.6	56.9	60.6	3.7	58.8	58.9	0.1
Race									
White, non-Hispanic	58.1	58.8	0.7	59.9	63.1	3.2	63.2	63.1	-0.1
Black, non-Hispanic	43.1	45.2	2.1	41.7	48.2	6.5	43.7	45.0	1.3
Hispanic	46.6	47.7	1.1	45.4	51.9	6.5	48.5	49.4	0.9
Parental education									
Not high school graduate	47.9	49.2	1.3	49.0	52.4	3.4	50.1	50.3	0.2
Graduated high school	56.1	57.1	1.0	56.9	58.8	1.9	58.0	58.2	0.2
Post high school	60.5	58.9	-1.6	60.5	63.7	3.2	63.0	63.1	0.1

[1] All participants of this age were in school.

NOTE: The change in percentage points is equal to the difference in the average percentage correct for each year but may differ slightly in this table due to rounding.

SOURCE: Education Commission of the States, *The Third National Mathematics Assessment: Results, Trends, and Issues*, 1983.

Percent correct on NAEP examinations in mathematics, by age and race of student: 1977–78 and 1981–82



SOURCE: Education Commission of the States, *The Third National Mathematics Assessment: Results, Trends, and Issues*, 1983.

Only 13-year-olds showed a general improvement in mathematics performance between 1977–78 and 1981–82. The largest gains were made by minority youth, with black and Hispanic 13-year-olds increasing 6.5 percentage points.

Indicator 28. International Math Comparison

Mean percent of items answered correctly on an international mathematics test of 8th grade students: Selected countries and provinces 1981–82

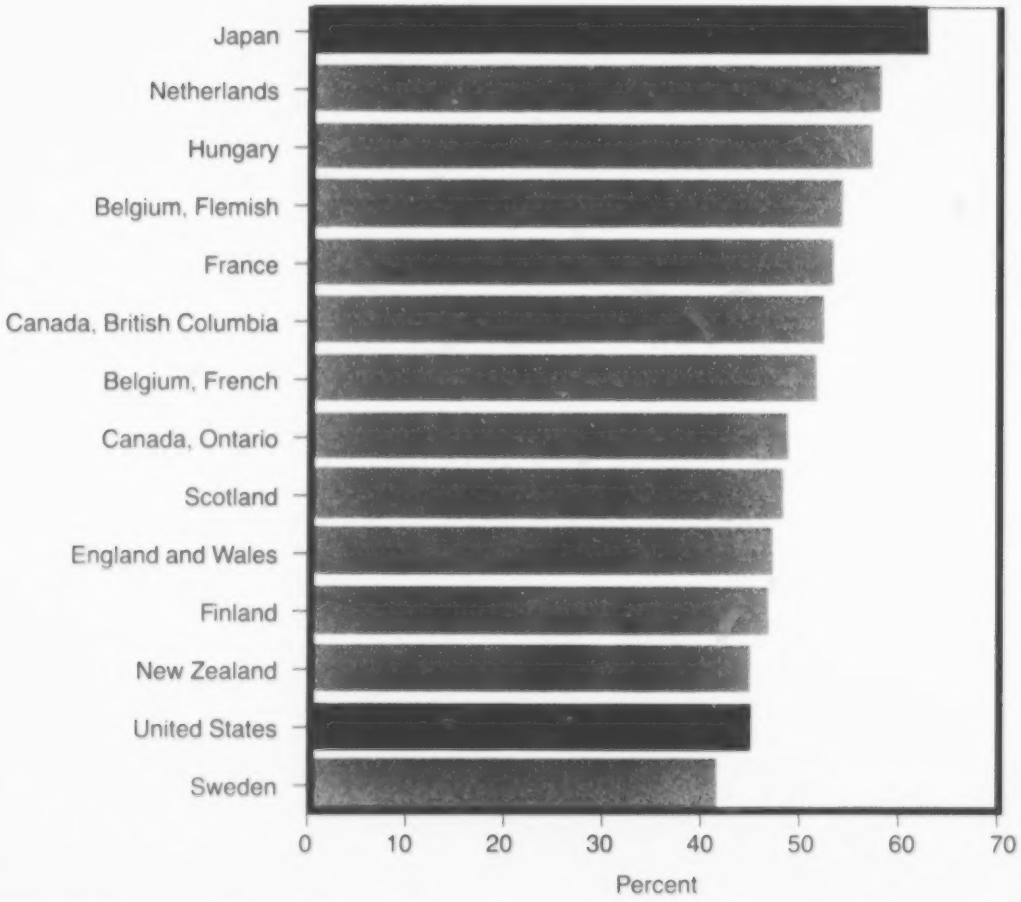
Country or province	All items[1]	Arithmetic	Algebra	Geometry	Measurement	Statistics
All	47.4	50.5	43.1	41.4	50.8	54.7
Belgium						
Flemish	53.2	58.0	52.9	42.5	58.2	58.2
French	51.4	57.0	49.1	42.8	56.8	52.0
Canada						
British Columbia	51.6	58.0	47.9	42.3	51.9	61.3
Ontario	49.0	54.5	42.0	43.2	50.8	57.0
England and Wales	47.2	48.2	40.1	44.8	48.6	60.2
Finland	46.8	45.5	43.6	43.2	51.3	57.6
France	52.5	57.7	55.0	38.0	59.5	57.4
Hong Kong[2]	49.4	55.1	43.2	42.5	52.6	55.9
Hungary	56.0	56.8	50.4	53.4	62.1	60.4
Israel	45.0	49.9	44.0	35.9	46.4	51.9
Japan[2]	62.1	60.3	60.3	57.6	68.6	70.9
Luxembourg	37.5	45.4	31.2	25.3	50.1	37.3
Netherlands	57.1	59.3	51.3	52.0	61.9	65.9
New Zealand	45.5	45.6	39.4	44.8	45.1	57.3
Nigeria	33.6	40.8	32.4	26.2	30.7	37.0
Scotland	48.4	50.2	42.9	45.5	48.4	59.3
Swaziland	31.5	32.3	25.1	31.1	35.2	36.0
Sweden	41.8	40.6	32.3	39.4	48.7	56.3
Thailand	42.2	43.1	37.7	39.3	48.3	45.3
United States	45.3	51.4	42.1	37.8	40.8	57.7

[1] Weighted average determined by the number of items in each test component.
[2] Students in Japan and Hong Kong were in the seventh grade.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, contractor report, *Perceptions of the Intended and Implemented Mathematics Curriculum*, by Ian Livingston. This table was based on the "Second International Mathematics Study" conducted by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement.

Indicator 28. International Math Comparison

Mean percent of items answered correctly on a mathematics test of 8th grade students, by selected countries and provinces: 1981–82



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, contractor report, *Perceptions of the Intended and Implemented Mathematics Curriculum*, by Ian Livingston.

The average score of American 8th graders was below that of most of the participating nations. On most of the tests, Japanese students' average scores, the highest in the world, were about 10 to 20 percentage points higher than those of students in the United States.

Indicator 29. Literacy of Young Adults

Literacy skills and reading scores of young adults, by race/ethnicity and level of education: 1985

Race/ethnicity and educational level	Prose comprehension,[1] percent with score		Document literacy,[2] percent with score		Quantitative literacy,[3] percent with score	
	200 or more	300 or more	200 or more	300 or more	200 or more	300 or more
Total	96.1	56.4	95.5	57.2	96.4	56.0
Race/ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	98.0	63.2	97.9	65.4	98.0	63.3
Black, non-Hispanic	86.2	23.7	82.3	19.8	87.4	22.0
Hispanic	93.8	41.1	91.5	37.0	93.1	36.9
Educational level						
Less than high school	71.2	12.2	61.8	11.0	81.5	8.5
Some high school	88.1	25.1	84.0	22.0	85.9	20.9
High school graduation or less than 2 years of postsecondary	96.7	48.4	96.9	50.2	97.2	49.4
2-year degree or more than 2 years of postsecondary	99.6	80.5	99.4	81.8	99.8	79.8

[1] Prose comprehension test measures the knowledge and skills needed to gain understanding and use information from texts such as editorials, news stories, and poems. A score of 200 indicates an ability to write a simple description of the type of job one would like to have. A score of 300 indicates an ability to locate information in a news article or an almanac.

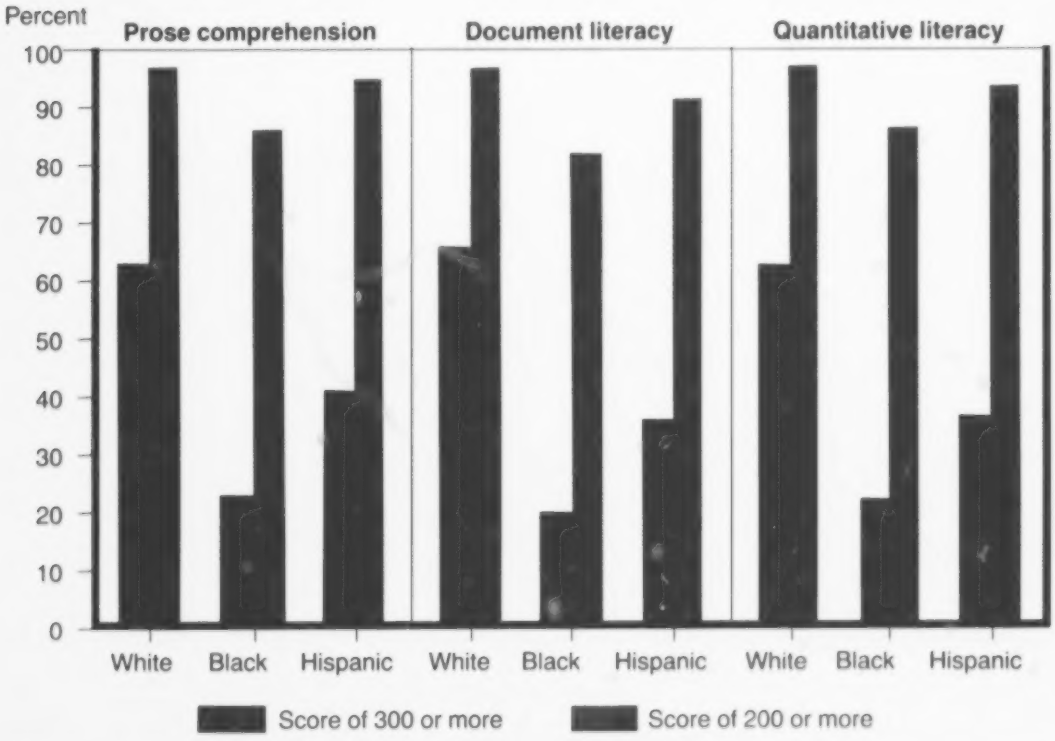
[2] Document literacy test measures the knowledge and skills required to locate and use information from documents such as indices, tables, paycheck stubs, and order forms. A score of 200 indicates ability to match money-saving coupons to a shopping list of several items. A score of 300 indicates an ability to follow directions to travel from one location to another using a map.

[3] Quantitative literacy test measures the knowledge and skills needed to apply the arithmetic operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, either alone or sequentially. A score of 200 indicates an ability to total two entries on a bank deposit slip. A score of 300 indicates an ability to enter deposits and checks and balance a checkbook.

NOTE: "Young adults" includes persons 21 to 25 years old.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, contractor report, *Literacy: Profiles of America's Young Adults*, by Irwin S. Kirsch and Ann Jungeblut, Educational Testing Service.

Literacy skills of young adults, by race/ethnicity: 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, contractor report, *Literacy: Profiles of America's Young Adults*, by Irwin S. Kirsch and Ann Jungeblut, Educational Testing Service.

While most young adults adequately perform tasks requiring basic literacy skills (a score of 200 or more), nearly one-half are unable to do well on tasks of even moderate complexity (a score of 300 or more), such as balancing a checkbook or using a map.

Indicator 30. SAT and ACT Scores

Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and American College Testing Program (ACT) score averages for college-bound high school seniors: 1951–52 to 1986–87

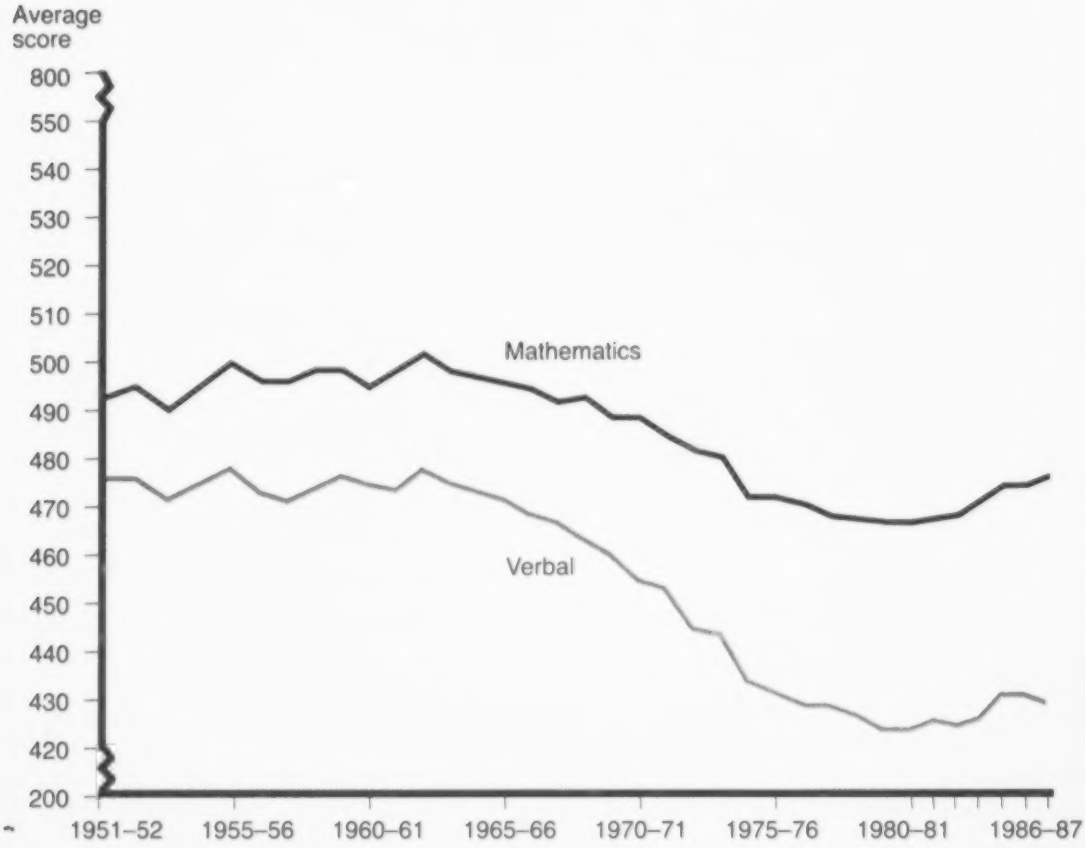
School year	Average SAT scores						Average ACT scores
	Verbal score			Mathematics score			
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Composite
1951–52	476	—	—	494	—	—	—
1955–56	479	—	—	501	—	—	—
1960–61	474	—	—	495	—	—	—
1965–66	471	—	—	496	—	—	—
1970–71	455	454	457	488	507	466	19.2
1975–76	431	433	430	472	497	446	18.3
1980–81	424	430	418	466	492	443	18.5
1981–82	426	431	421	467	493	443	18.4
1982–83	425	430	420	468	493	445	18.3
1983–84	426	433	420	471	495	449	18.5
1984–85	431	437	425	475	499	452	18.6
1985–86	431	437	426	475	501	451	18.8
1986–87	430	435	425	476	500	453	18.7

—Data not available.

NOTE: The maximum obtainable score is 800 for the SAT and 36 for the ACT. Data for 1970–71 are estimates derived from the test scores of all participants. Data for years prior to 1970–71 include all high school students taking the test.

SOURCE: American College Testing Program, *High School Profile Report, 1987*. College Entrance Examination Board, *On Further Examination, 1977* and *National Report on College-Bound Seniors, 1987*. (Copyright © 1987 by the College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved.)

Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) score averages for college-bound high school seniors: 1951–52 to 1986–87



SOURCE: College Entrance Examination Board, *On Further Examination, 1977* and *National Report on College-Bound Seniors, 1987*. (Copyright © 1987 by the College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved.)

Between 1963–64 and 1980–81, there was a downward drift in SAT scores, particularly in the verbal portion of the test. This trend changed in 1980, and some of the loss has been recovered.

Indicator 31. Homework and Television

Percent of 4th, 8th, and 11th grade students watching various amounts of television per day, by amount of time spent on homework: 1983–84

Grade and time on homework	Total	0–2 hours	3–5 hours	6 hours or more
Grade 4				
None assigned	100	29	38	33
Didn't do	100	25	30	45
Less than 1 hour	100	33	40	28
1–2 hours	100	38	36	25
More than 2 hours	100	34	31	35
Grade 8				
None assigned	100	29	53	18
Didn't do	100	25	47	28
Less than 1 hour	100	36	51	13
1–2 hours	100	42	49	9
More than 2 hours	100	47	43	11
Grade 11				
None assigned	100	45	45	9
Didn't do	100	55	36	10
Less than 1 hour	100	56	39	5
1–2 hours	100	62	35	4
More than 2 hours	100	70	26	4

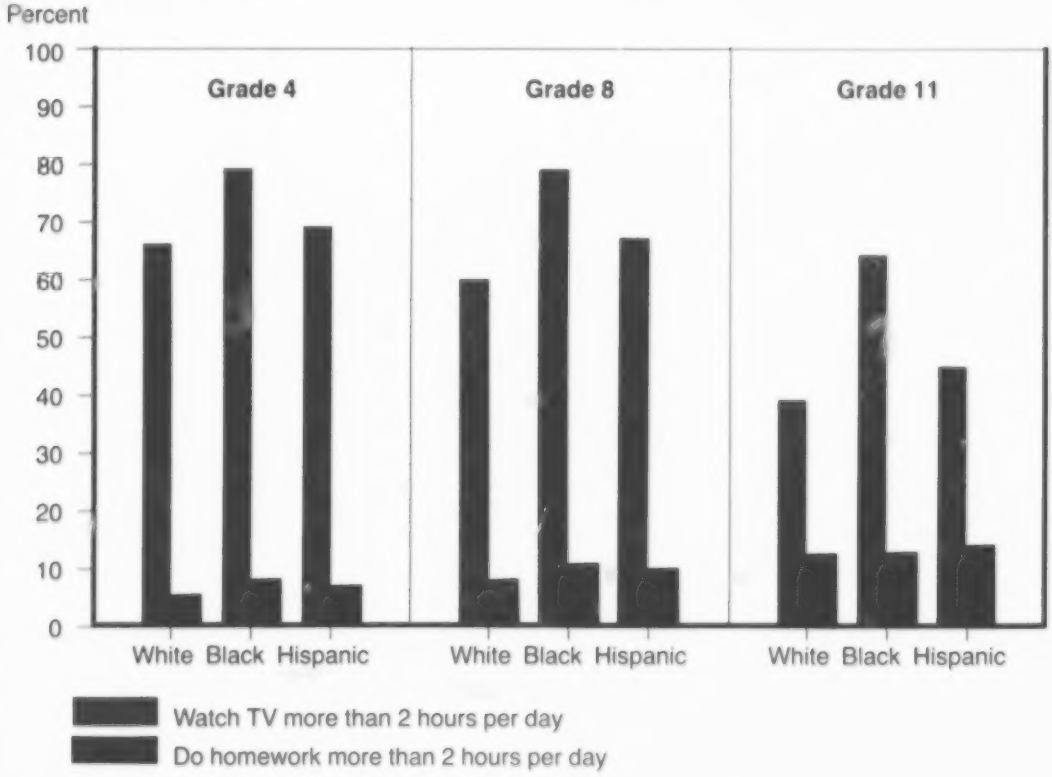
Percent of 4th, 8th, and 11th grade students, by amount of time per day spent on homework and watching television, and by race/ethnicity: 1983–84

Grade and race/ethnicity	Percent doing homework					Percent watching television		
	None assigned	Didn't do	Less than 1 hour	1–2 hours	More than 2 hours	0–2 hours	3–5 hours	6 hours or more
Grade 4, total	33	4	43	14	6	32	38	30
White, non-Hispanic	34	4	43	14	5	35	40	25
Black, non-Hispanic	30	5	44	13	8	21	28	51
Hispanic	32	5	44	13	6	31	36	33
Grade 8, total	22	4	35	29	9	36	50	14
White, non-Hispanic	22	4	36	30	8	40	50	10
Black, non-Hispanic	21	4	35	28	11	21	48	31
Hispanic	26	7	31	26	10	34	51	16
Grade 11, total	22	11	26	27	14	57	37	6
White, non-Hispanic	21	12	26	27	13	61	35	4
Black, non-Hispanic	21	7	26	32	13	36	50	13
Hispanic	27	12	22	24	14	55	38	7

NOTE: Percents may not total 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), "Television: What Do National Assessment Results Tell Us?" 1986; and "Homework: What Do National Assessment Results Tell Us?" 1986.

Indicator 31. Homework and Television

Time spent doing homework and watching television, by age and race/ethnicity: 1983–84



SOURCE: National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), "Television: What Do National Assessment Results Tell Us?" 1986 and "Homework: What Do National Assessment Results Tell Us?" 1986.

In general, students spend more time watching television than doing homework. In 1983–84, patterns of television viewing varied across race and age, with black and elementary school students watching the most.

Youth Employment and Finances

These data describe the employment status of young people and their earnings and spending habits. Economic self-sufficiency is one of the most critical achievements in the transition from the dependence of childhood to the independence of adulthood. Young people often enter the world of work before they leave school (indicators 32 and 33). Whether a young person finishes high school can greatly affect future employment (indicator 36). The transition to adulthood can be seen in the change in spending patterns (indicators 38 and 39).

Indicator 32. Employment of Young Adults

Labor force participation of persons 16 years old and older, by sex and age: 1950 to 1986

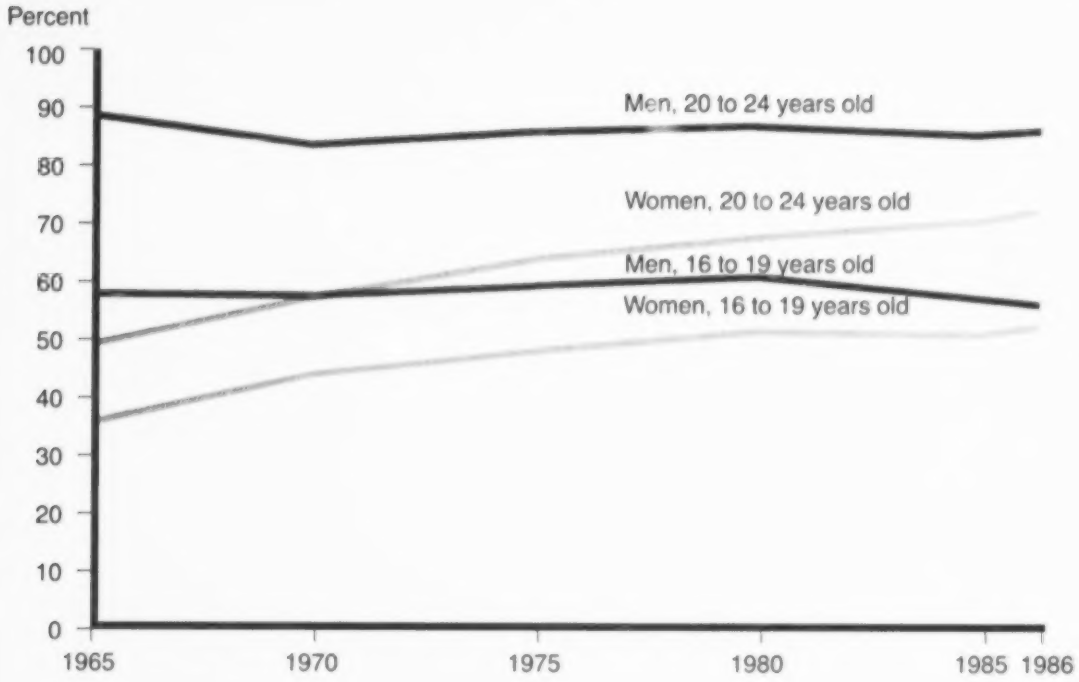
Year	Men				Women			
	16 years old and older	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old	16 years old and older	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old
	Civilian labor force[1] (in thousands)							
1950[2]	43,817	3,127	4,632	10,527	18,389	1,980	2,675	4,092
1955[2]	44,475	2,935	3,221	10,806	20,548	1,982	2,445	4,252
1960[2]	46,388	3,423	4,123	10,251	23,240	2,402	2,580	4,131
1965[2]	48,255	3,831	5,926	10,653	26,200	2,519	3,375	4,336
1970	51,228	4,006	5,709	11,311	31,543	3,241	4,874	5,698
1975	56,299	4,760	7,398	13,854	37,475	4,038	6,069	8,456
1980	61,453	4,912	8,287	16,327	45,487	4,331	7,093	11,842
1985	64,411	4,134	8,283	18,808	51,050	3,767	7,434	14,742
1986	65,422	4,102	8,148	19,383	52,413	3,824	7,293	15,208
	Labor force participation rate[3] (percent)							
1950[2]	86.4	53.2	89.0	96.2	33.9	31.5	46.1	34.0
1955[2]	85.4	49.5	90.8	97.7	35.7	29.9	46.0	34.9
1960[2]	83.3	56.1	88.1	97.5	37.7	39.3	46.1	36.0
1965[2]	80.7	57.3	88.0	97.4	39.3	38.6	50.0	38.6
1970	79.7	56.1	83.3	96.4	43.3	44.0	57.7	45.0
1975	77.9	59.1	84.5	95.2	46.3	49.1	64.1	54.9
1980	77.4	60.5	85.9	95.2	51.5	52.9	68.9	65.5
1985	76.3	56.8	85.0	94.7	54.5	52.1	71.8	70.9
1986	76.3	56.4	85.8	94.6	55.3	53.0	72.4	71.6
	Unemployment rate[4] (percent)							
1950[2]	5.1	11.0	7.7	4.2	5.7	10.4	6.3	5.3
1955[2]	4.2	9.9	7.0	3.0	4.9	9.0	5.4	4.7
1960[2]	5.4	14.0	8.9	4.8	5.9	12.9	8.3	6.3
1965[2]	4.0	14.1	6.3	3.0	5.5	15.7	7.3	5.5
1970	4.4	15.0	8.4	3.4	5.9	15.6	7.9	5.7
1975	7.9	20.1	14.3	7.0	9.3	19.7	12.7	9.1
1980	6.9	18.2	12.5	6.7	7.4	17.2	10.3	7.2
1985	7.0	19.5	11.4	6.6	7.4	17.6	10.7	7.4
1986	6.9	19.0	11.0	6.7	7.1	17.6	10.3	7.2

[1] The civilian labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment.
[2] Data for the 16- to 19-year-old population also include 14- and 15-year-olds.
[3] The labor force participation rate is the percent of persons either employed or seeking employment.
[4] The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are seeking employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings* (January issues) and *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, Bulletin 2217. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States* (1956 and 1987); and Current Population Reports, Series P–50, no. 31 and 72. Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Report of the President, 1987*.

Indicator 32. Employment of Young Adults

Labor force participation of 16- to 24-year-olds, by sex: 1965 to 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, (January issues). U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States* (1956 and 1987) and Current Population Reports, Series P–50, no. 31 and 72. Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Report of the President, 1987*.

The proportion of all young men 16 to 24 years old in the labor force has remained relatively steady over the past 20 years. In contrast, there have been significant increases in young women's participation in the labor force. Between 1965 and 1986, the proportion of women 20 to 24 years old in the labor force rose from 50 to 72 percent.

Indicator 33. Employment of 16- and 17-Year-Old Students

Labor force participation of 16- and 17-year-olds enrolled in school, by sex and race: 1955 to 1985

Year	Men			Women		
	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black
	Labor force participation rate (percent)					
1955	37.3	—	—	21.4	—	—
1960	34.0	—	—	22.6	—	—
1965	37.2	38.0	31.1	26.0	27.2	17.4
1970	38.9	41.1	23.9	33.5	35.5	20.4
1975	41.7	46.0	16.9	38.9	43.6	20.8
1980	44.1	47.5	25.8	40.9	48.1	17.5
1985	38.0	41.7	22.7	38.8	42.2	23.9
	Unemployment rate (percent)					
1955	6.2	—	—	4.8	—	—
1960	11.0	—	—	9.5	—	—
1965	12.2	11.4	19.1	8.6	7.2	—
1970	16.5	15.1	33.3	15.9	14.8	28.4
1975	17.4	16.9	25.1	19.2	17.9	32.4
1980	19.8	17.4	42.9	16.9	15.3	39.4
1985	20.8	18.7	41.3	19.0	15.7	50.9

—Data not available.

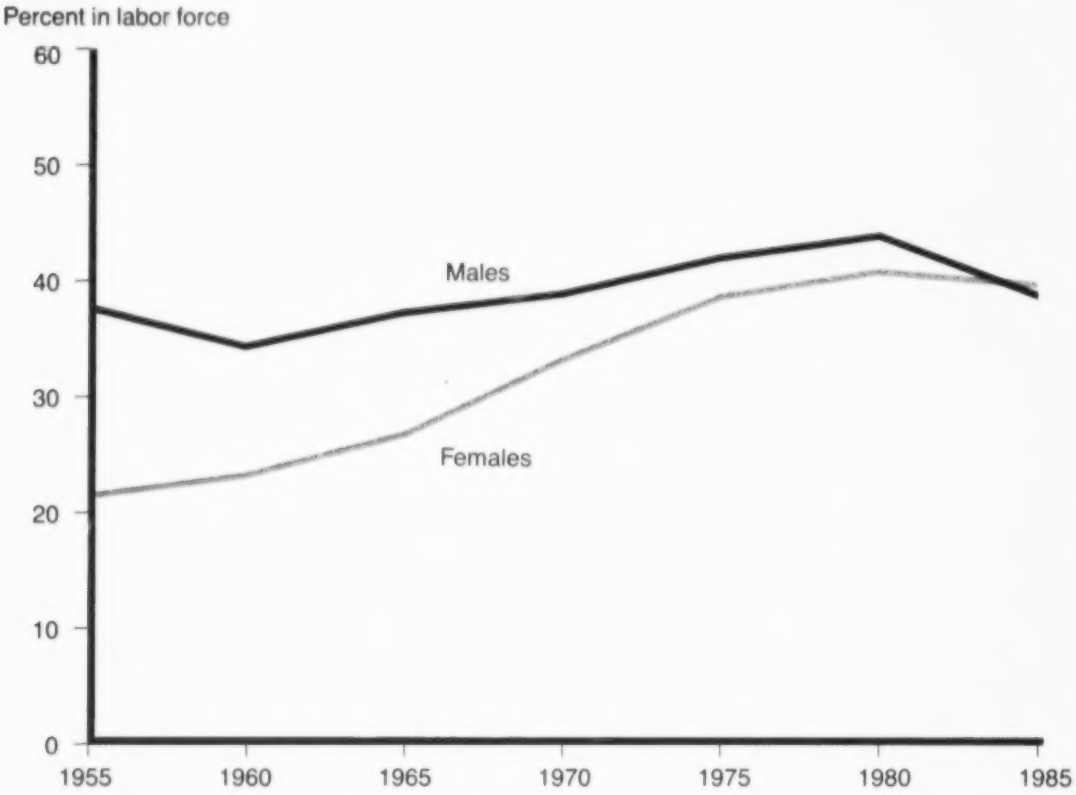
[1] The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment.

[2] The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are seeking employment.

SOURCE: U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, 1987.* U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, Bulletin 2217, June 1985.

Indicator 33. Employment of 16- and 17-Year-Old Students

Labor force participation of 16- and 17-year-olds enrolled in school, by sex: 1955 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, 1987*. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, Bulletin 2217, June 1985.

The labor force participation rate of 16- and 17-year-old male students showed little change during the 1955 to 1985 period. However, the rate for female students was significantly higher in 1985 than in the 1950s and 1960s. By 1985, about the same percentage of female as male students participated in the labor force.

Indicator 34. Unemployment of Young Adults

Unemployment rates of 16- to 24- year-olds, by sex, race/ethnicity, and age: 1950 to 1986

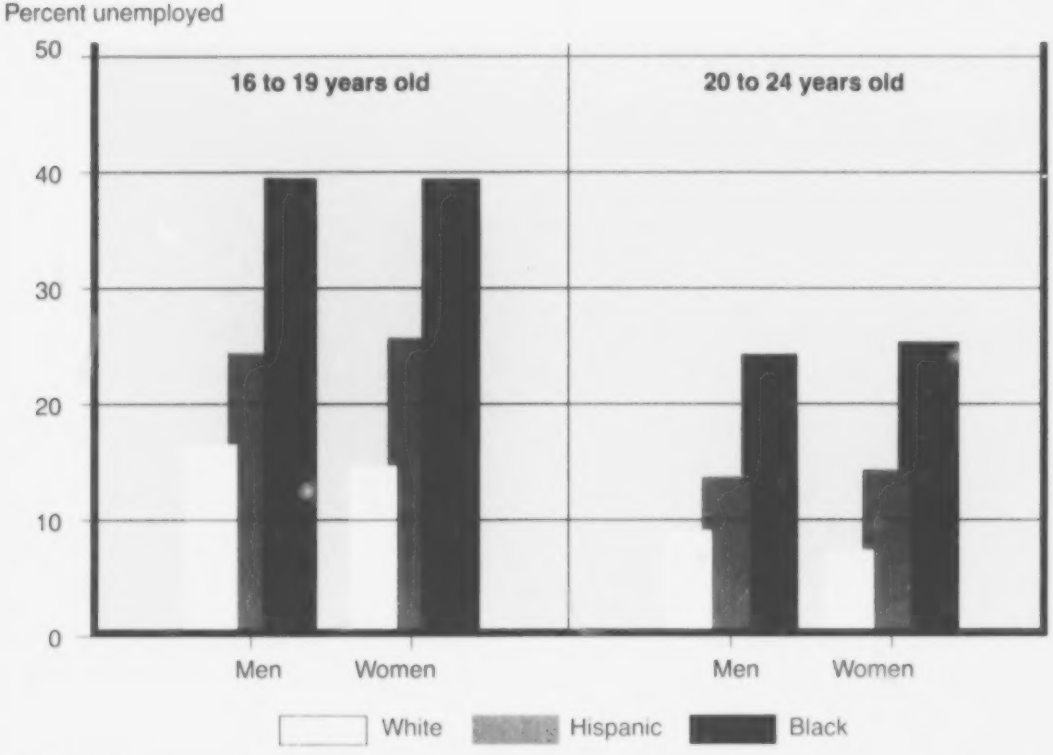
Sex and year	All races		White[1]		Black[1]		Hispanic[2]	
	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old
Men								
1950	12.7	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	11.6	7.7	11.3	7.0	[3]13.4	[3]12.4	—	—
1960	15.3	8.9	14.0	8.3	[3]24.0	[3]13.1	—	—
1965	14.1	6.4	12.9	5.9	[3]23.3	[3]9.3	—	—
1970	15.0	8.4	13.7	7.8	[3]25.0	[3]12.6	—	—
1975	20.1	14.3	18.3	13.1	38.1	24.7	27.6	16.3
1980	18.3	12.5	16.2	11.1	37.5	23.7	21.6	12.3
1981	20.1	13.2	17.9	11.6	40.7	26.4	24.3	14.2
1982	24.4	16.4	21.7	14.3	48.9	31.5	31.2	18.3
1983	23.3	15.9	20.2	13.8	48.8	31.4	28.7	17.1
1984	19.6	11.9	16.8	9.8	42.7	26.6	25.3	12.7
1985	19.5	11.4	16.5	9.7	41.0	23.5	24.7	13.0
1986	19.0	11.0	16.3	9.2	39.3	23.5	24.5	13.0
Women								
1950	11.4	6.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	10.2	6.1	9.1	5.1	[3]19.2	[3]13.0	—	—
1960	13.9	8.3	12.7	7.2	[3]24.8	[3]15.3	—	—
1965	15.7	7.3	14.0	6.3	[3]31.7	[3]13.7	—	—
1970	15.6	7.9	13.4	6.9	[3]34.5	[3]15.0	—	—
1975	19.7	12.7	17.4	11.2	41.0	24.3	27.9	17.2
1980	17.2	10.4	14.8	8.5	39.8	23.5	23.4	11.9
1981	19.0	11.2	16.6	9.1	42.2	26.4	23.5	13.6
1982	21.9	13.2	19.0	10.9	47.1	29.6	28.2	17.0
1983	21.3	12.9	18.3	10.3	48.2	31.8	27.9	16.4
1984	18.0	10.9	15.2	8.8	42.6	25.6	22.8	12.3
1985	17.6	10.7	14.8	8.5	39.2	25.6	23.8	12.1
1986	17.6	10.3	14.9	8.1	39.2	24.7	25.1	12.9

— Data not available.
[1] Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[2] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[3] Includes black and other races.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings* (January issues) and *Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey: A Data Book*, vol. I, Bulletin 2096.

Indicator 34. Unemployment of Young Adults

Unemployment rates of young adults, by sex, age, and race: 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, January issues.

In 1986, minority youth, especially black teenagers, had substantially higher unemployment rates than whites. The unemployment rate for white teenage males was about 16 percent in 1986, while it was 39 percent for black teenage males.

Indicator 35. Employment of High School Graduates

Employment and unemployment of recent high school graduates, by year of graduation: 1965 to 1986

[Numbers in thousands]

Year of graduation	Number of graduates	Percent of all graduates	Employment/graduates ratio[1]	Number in labor force[2]	Percent of high school graduates in labor force	Percent in labor force employed	Percent in labor force unemployed[3]
			Not enrolled in college				
1965	1,305	49.1	71.9	1,071	82.1	87.6	12.4
1970	1,330	48.2	63.2	1,027	77.2	81.9	18.1
1975	1,571	49.3	65.1	1,276	81.2	80.1	19.9
1980	1,565	50.7	68.9	1,330	85.0	81.1	18.9
1981	1,407	46.1	65.9	1,180	83.9	78.6	21.4
1982	1,532	49.4	60.4	1,257	82.0	73.7	26.3
1983	1,402	47.3	62.9	1,184	84.5	74.5	25.5
1984	1,350	44.8	64.0	1,120	83.0	77.1	22.9
1985	1,127	42.3	62.0	927	82.3	75.4	24.6
1986	1,287	46.2	65.2	1,047	81.4	80.1	19.9
			Enrolled in college				
1965	1,354	50.9	—	380	28.1	89.2	10.8
1970	1,427	51.8	29.9	509	35.7	83.9	16.1
1975	1,615	50.7	35.0	641	39.7	88.3	11.7
1980	1,524	49.3	38.0	662	43.4	87.5	12.5
1981	1,646	53.9	36.3	719	43.7	83.0	17.0
1982	1,568	50.6	37.4	695	44.3	84.3	15.7
1983	1,562	52.7	37.3	702	44.9	83.0	17.0
1984	1,662	55.2	37.1	719	43.3	85.7	14.3
1985	1,539	57.7	38.5	683	44.4	86.8	13.2
1986	1,499	53.8	41.6	717	47.8	86.9	13.1

—Data not available.

[1] This ratio is the number of employed persons per 100 high school graduates.

[2] The labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment.

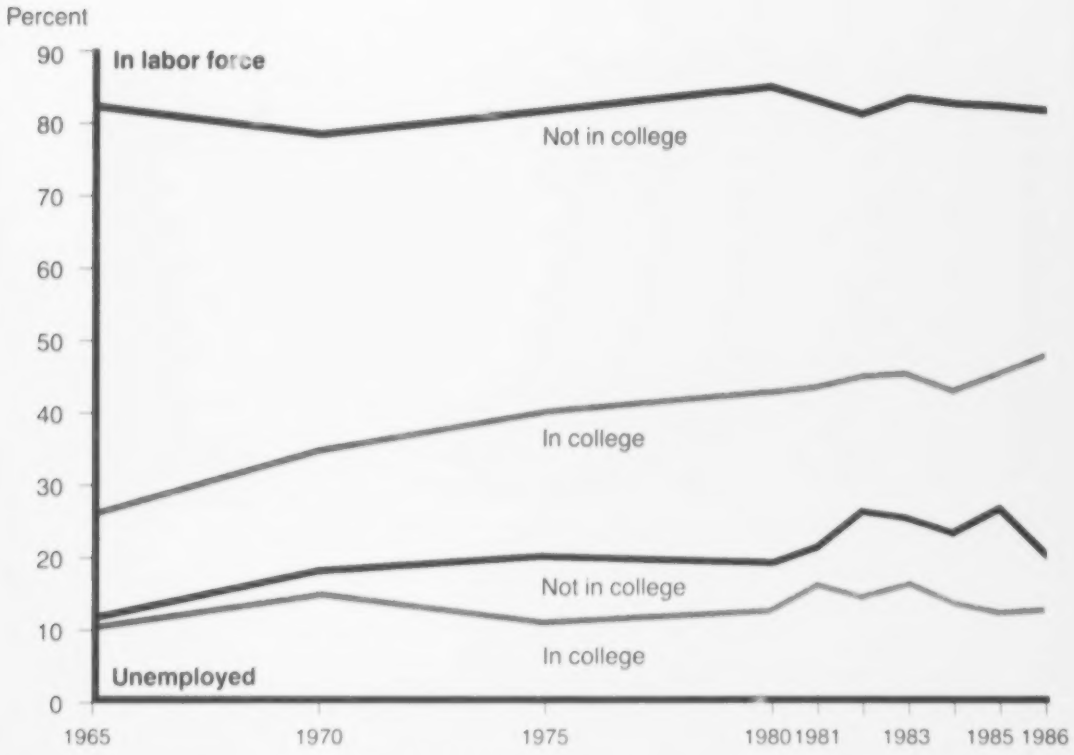
[3] The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are seeking employment.

NOTE: Status is as of September.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years.

Indicator 35. Employment of High School Graduates

Labor force participation and unemployment rates of high school graduates: 1965 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years.

Over the past 20 years, there has been little change in the percentage of noncollege-bound high school graduates entering the labor force. However, there has been an increase in the percentage of college students who are also in the labor force.

Indicator 36. Employment of Dropouts

Employment and unemployment of high school dropouts: 1969–70 to 1985–86

[Numbers in thousands]

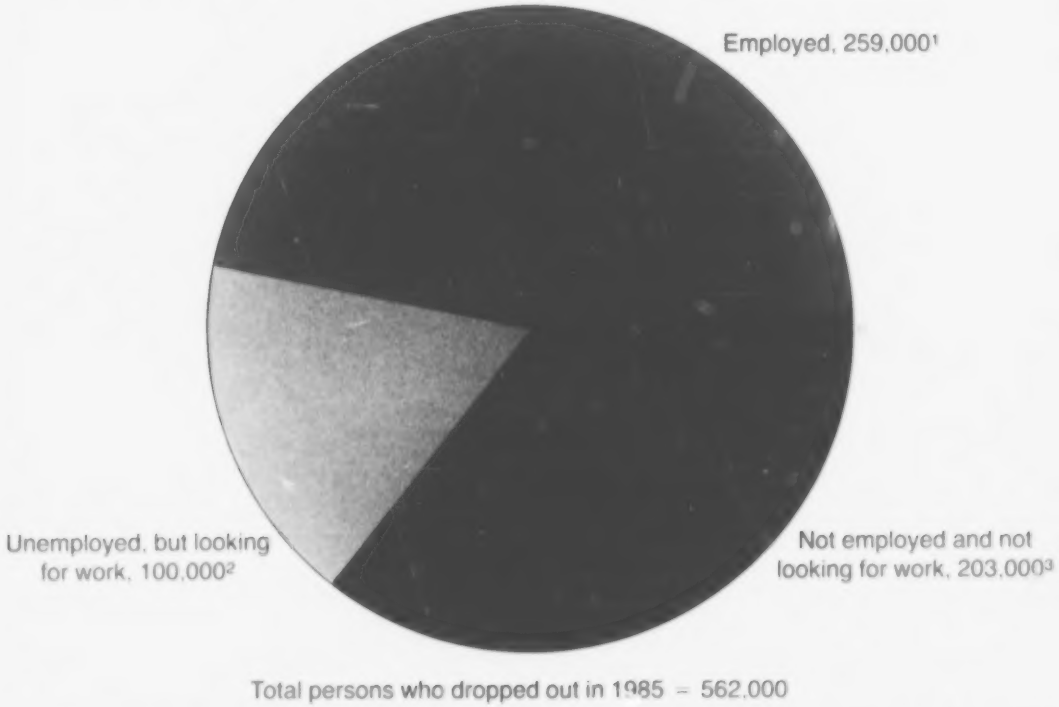
Year of dropping out (October through September)	Number of high school dropouts[1]	Employment/ dropout ratio[2]	Civilian labor force, status as of the end of September[3]			
			Number in labor force	Labor force participation rate	Percent employed	Percent unemployed[4]
1969–70	712	45	427	60	74	26
1974–75	727	41	455	63	66	34
1979–80	739	44	471	64	68	32
1980–81	714	40	450	63	64	36
1981–82	668	37	421	63	58	42
1982–83	597	43	377	63	68	32
1983–84	601	43	387	64	67	33
1984–85	612	43	413	67	64	36
1985–86	562	46	359	64	72	28

[1] Includes persons from 16 to 24 years of age who dropped out during the given year.
[2] This ratio is the number of employed persons per 100 high school dropouts.
[3] The labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment.
[4] The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not working and are looking for employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years.

Indicator 36. Employment of Dropouts

Employment and unemployment of persons who dropped out of high school in 1985–86



Total persons who dropped out in 1985 = 562,000

[1]The number of persons "employed" is equal to the percent employed multiplied by the number of persons in the labor force.
[2]The number of persons "unemployed, but looking for work" is equal to the percent unemployed multiplied by the number of persons in the labor force.
[3]The number of persons "unemployed and not looking for work" is equal to the number of dropouts minus the number participating in the labor force.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years.

The job outlook for high school dropouts is generally dismal. Of those who dropped out in 1985–86, fewer than one-half were employed. Many unemployed were seeking work, but an even larger number were neither employed nor looking for work. Some of those who were not employed were not seeking work because they were taking care of children at home.

Indicator 37. Median Income

Median income of full-time, year-round workers, by sex and age: 1955 to 1986

Year	Men				Women			
	All ages, 15 and older[1]	15 to 19 years old[1]	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	All ages, 15 and older[1]	15 to 19 years old[1]	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old
	Current dollars							
1955	$4,246	—	$3,299	—	$2,734	—	$2,768	—
1960	5,435	$1,974	3,916	—	3,296	$2,450	3,155	—
1965	6,479	3,074	4,706	—	3,883	2,809	3,713	—
1970	9,184	3,950	6,655	—	5,440	3,783	4,928	—
1975	13,144	5,657	8,521	$11,836	7,719	4,568	6,598	$8,264
1980	19,173	7,753	12,109	13,986	11,591	6,779	9,407	11,958
1981	20,692	8,252	12,408	17,244	12,457	7,598	10,173	12,772
1982	21,655	8,475	12,530	18,359	13,663	7,879	10,943	13,904
1983	22,508	8,204	12,822	18,865	14,479	7,857	11,062	14,239
1984	24,004	8,886	13,043	20,112	15,422	8,509	11,435	15,129
1985	24,999	9,050	13,827	20,499	16,252	8,372	11,757	15,986
1986	25,894	9,730	14,152	20,720	16,843	8,333	12,192	16,400
	Constant 1986 dollars							
1955	17,386	—	13,509	—	11,195	—	11,334	—
1960	20,122	7,308	14,498	—	12,203	9,071	11,681	—
1965	22,515	10,683	16,354	—	13,494	9,762	12,903	—
1970	25,933	11,154	18,792	—	15,361	10,682	13,915	—
1975	26,777	11,525	17,359	24,113	15,725	9,306	13,442	16,836
1980	25,512	10,316	16,113	18,610	15,423	9,020	12,517	15,912
1981	24,946	9,948	14,959	20,789	15,018	9,160	12,264	15,398
1982	24,599	9,627	14,233	20,855	15,520	8,950	12,431	15,794
1983	24,771	9,029	14,111	20,762	15,935	8,647	12,174	15,671
1984	25,339	9,380	13,768	21,230	16,280	8,982	12,071	15,970
1985	25,480	9,224	14,093	20,893	16,565	8,533	11,983	16,294
1986	25,894	9,730	14,152	20,720	16,843	8,333	12,192	16,400

—Data not available.

[1] Prior to 1980, a relatively small number of 14-year-olds was included in the 15- to 19-year-old and all ages categories.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–60, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, various years.

Median income of full-time, year-round workers, by sex and age group: 1955 to 1986

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–60, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, various years.

The median income for both male and female, full-time workers 20 to 24 years old declined between 1970 and 1986 after adjustment for inflation. During this period of decline, the income of women 20 to 24 years old declined at a slower rate than that of men, so that the gap between men's and women's incomes narrowed.

Indicator 38. Spending of High School Seniors

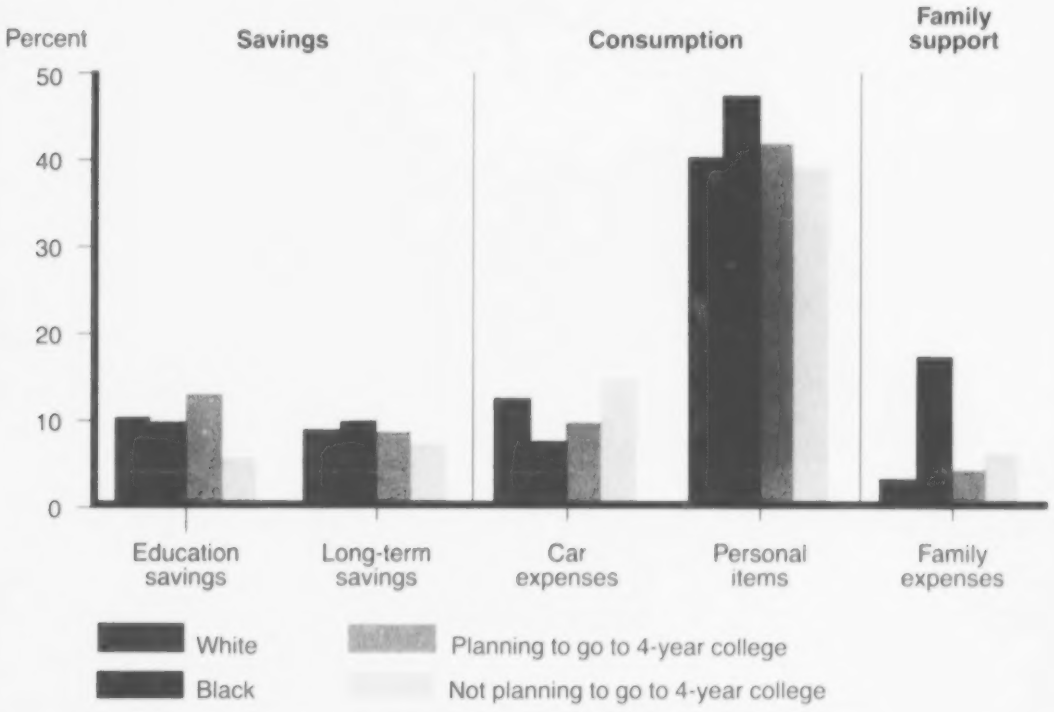
Spending patterns of employed high school seniors: 1981 and 1985

Expense and spending pattern	Total, percent of 1981 seniors	Percent of 1985 seniors						
		Total	Sex		Race		Planning to go to 4-year college	Not planning to go to 4-year college
			Male	Female	White	Black		
Savings for education								
None or only a little	70.2	70.8	70.6	70.9	71.2	68.6	64.9	82.2
Some	12.4	11.5	11.1	11.8	11.1	11.9	12.8	8.5
About half	6.4	7.7	8.6	6.8	7.3	9.1	9.7	4.3
Most	6.4	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.0	7.9	2.7
All or almost all	4.6	4.0	3.4	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.7	2.2
Car expenses								
None or only a little	62.4	65.0	57.1	73.0	63.1	75.7	69.0	58.4
Some	14.7	13.5	15.4	11.6	14.1	9.0	13.1	14.7
About half	11.1	9.4	11.6	7.0	10.2	6.4	8.0	11.8
Most	6.6	6.7	9.1	4.3	7.1	3.3	6.0	7.9
All or almost all	5.3	5.4	6.8	3.9	5.5	5.5	4.0	7.2
Long-term savings								
None or only a little	70.7	71.0	69.9	72.0	71.3	71.7	72.2	69.9
Some	13.4	12.8	13.1	12.6	13.0	11.3	11.6	14.9
About half	7.0	6.6	7.5	5.7	6.2	6.8	6.7	6.4
Most	4.3	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.2	4.3
All or almost all	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.4	5.7	4.3	4.6
Personal items								
None or only a little	24.6	23.5	25.1	22.1	23.0	33.3	23.3	24.4
Some	19.1	18.2	19.1	17.1	18.5	17.3	19.0	16.9
About half	17.1	16.1	17.5	14.7	16.9	10.9	14.8	18.3
Most	16.8	18.3	17.6	19.1	18.8	17.4	18.9	17.3
All or almost all	22.4	23.8	20.8	27.0	22.8	31.0	23.9	23.2
Family expenses								
None or only a little	82.0	81.9	82.1	82.3	85.8	61.9	85.9	75.8
Some	9.7	9.3	8.7	10.0	8.0	15.5	7.8	12.3
About half	3.6	3.3	3.6	2.7	2.8	5.5	2.5	4.5
Most	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	7.1	1.9	3.1
All or almost all	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	1.6	10.0	2.0	4.4

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, 1981 and 1985.

Indicator 38. Spending of High School Seniors

Percent of employed high school seniors spending most, almost all, or all of their income on selected expenses: 1985



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, 1981 and 1985.

In 1985, about 42 percent of high school seniors who had jobs reported spending most of their earnings on personal items such as clothing, records, and recreation. Blacks reported contributing more of their earnings to meet family expenses than did whites. Those planning to attend a 4-year college were more likely to save for their education than other seniors.

Indicator 39. Spending of Young Adults

Average annual expenditures of urban consumer units, by age of head of household: 1980 and 1984

Expenditure	Annual expenditures per consumer unit,[1] 1984		Percent of expenditures			
			All ages		Under 25[2]	
	All ages	Under 25[2]	1980	1984	1980	1984
Total annual expenditure	$21,788	$13,178	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	3,391	2,030	19.0	15.6	18.2	15.4
Food at home	2,342	1,203	14.3	10.7	12.5	9.1
Food away from home	1,048	827	4.7	4.8	5.7	6.3
Alcoholic beverages	299	364	1.7	1.4	2.9	2.8
Housing	6,626	3,739	29.3	30.4	28.9	28.4
Shelter	3,747	2,386	16.3	17.2	17.6	18.1
Fuels, utilities, and public service	1,679	722	7.1	7.7	5.3	5.5
Household operations	333	118	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.9
House furnishings and equipment	868	513	4.3	4.0	5.0	3.9
Clothing	1,192	787	5.4	5.5	6.1	6.0
Men and boys	306	193	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Women and girls	484	272	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
Children under 2	44	48	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Other clothing products and services	357	274	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.1
Transportation	4,385	3,303	20.4	20.1	23.2	25.1
Health care	899	305	4.4	4.1	2.4	2.3
Entertainment	1,040	678	4.3	4.8	5.6	5.1
Personal care	205	105	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
Reading	140	66	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Education	312	601	1.2	1.4	2.8	4.6
Tobacco and smoking supplies	225	151	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Miscellaneous	311	129	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0
Cash contributions	740	106	2.9	3.4	0.6	0.8
Personal insurance and pensions	2,023	814	7.2	9.3	6.0	6.2

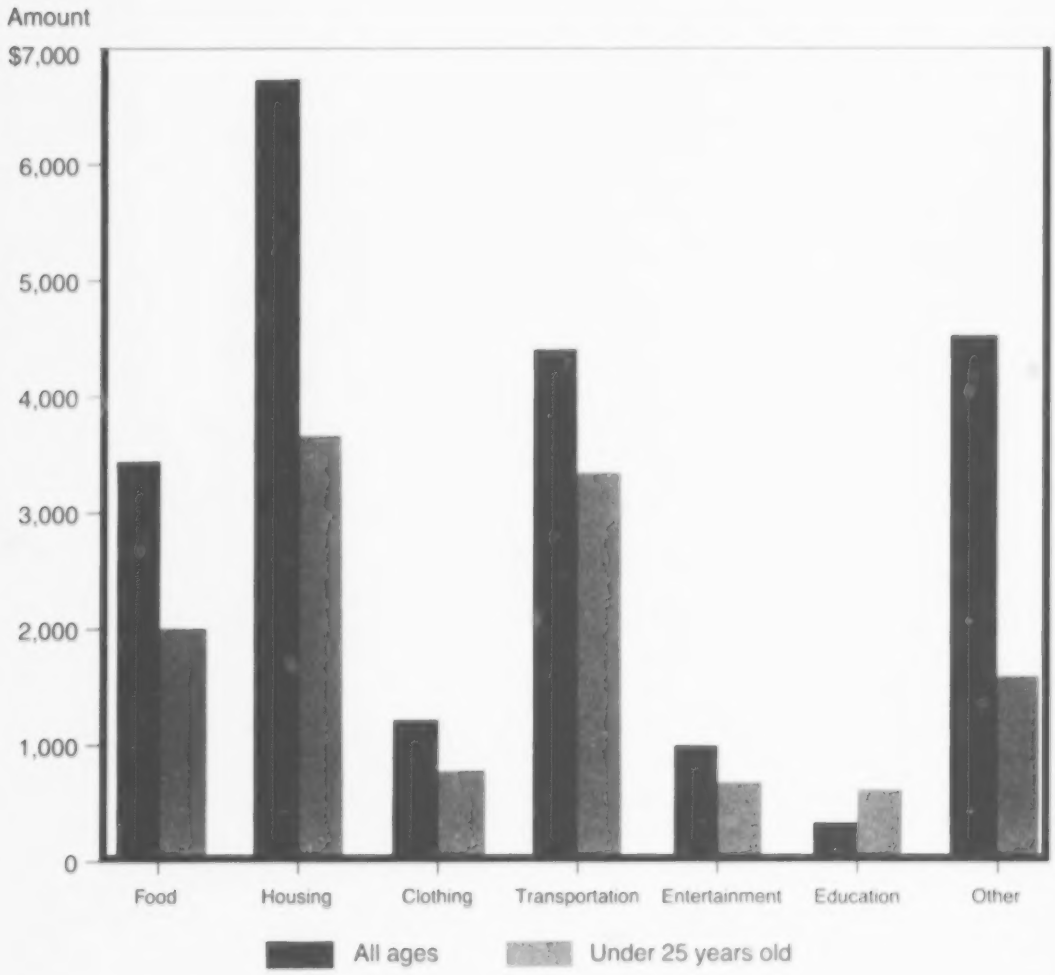
[1] A consumer unit is: 1) all members of a particular household who are related by blood or law; 2) persons living alone or sharing a household with others; or 3) two or more persons together who are making joint expenditure decisions. All units must be considered financially independent. In 1984, the total number of consumer units was 74,884,000, and there were 7,[illegible]6,000 consumer units with reference persons under age 25.

[2] The age of the reference person. The reference person is the first member mentioned by the respondent when asked to, "Start with the name of the person or one of the persons who owns or rents the home." It is with respect to this person that the relationship of other consumer unit members is determined.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Expenditure Survey: Interview Survey, 1982* and *1984*, Bulletin 2225 and 2267.

Indicator 39. Spending of Young Adults

Average annual expenditure of urban consumer units, by age of head of consumer unit: 1984



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Expenditure Survey: Interview Survey, 1982* and *1984*, Bulletin 2225 and 2267.

Young adults under 25, who are heads of households, spent less than the average householder in almost every category. The only exception to this was the slightly higher amount young adults spent on education.

Health, Behavior, and Attitudes

Families, economic conditions, education, and employment set the context of and support young lives. This final collection of indicators examines the welfare of youth directly—their health, behavior, and attitudes. Indicators 40–45 describe measures of physical fitness (40) and both naturally occurring and self-imposed health hazards (41–45). Also included are indices of other positive and negative dimensions of young adult life: voting (46); Scout membership (47); self-reported daily activities (48) and religious involvement (49) of high school seniors; and crime victimization (50) and arrests (51) of teenagers. Indicators 54 and 55 show some of the attitudes of high school seniors.

Indicator 40. Physical Fitness

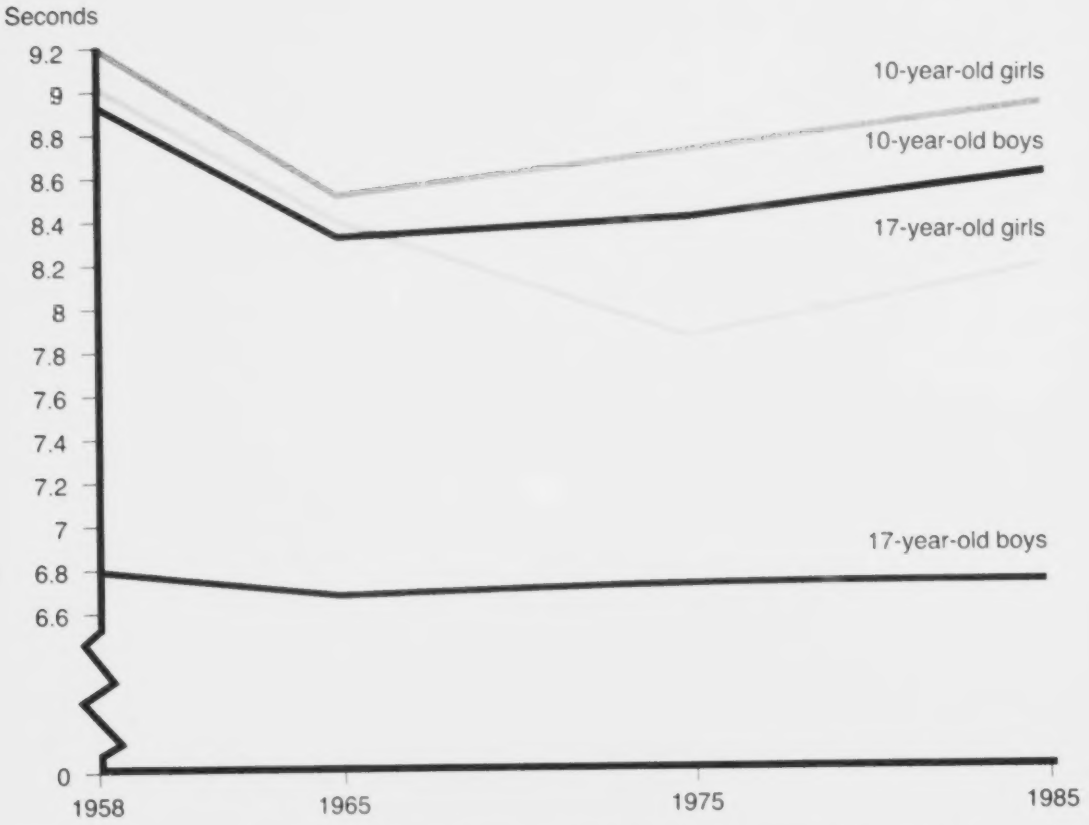
Physical fitness performance of school-age population, by sex, age, and fitness test: 1958, 1965, 1975, and 1985

Sex, age, and fitness test	1958	1965	1975	1985
Boys				
10-year-olds				
50-yard dash (seconds)	8.9	8.3	8.4	8.6
Standing long jump (inches)	53.7	60.3	59.1	59.2
Shuttle run (seconds)	12.1	11.3	11.4	11.7
Pull-ups (number)	1.5	2.9	2.3	2.8
17-year-olds				
50-yard dash (seconds)	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7
Standing long jump (inches)	82.5	86.5	84.9	87.1
Shuttle run (seconds)	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.6
Pull-ups (number)	6.3	8.1	7.2	8.3
Girls				
10-year-olds				
50-yard dash (seconds)	9.2	8.5	8.7	8.9
Standing long jump (inches)	50.7	55.6	56.0	54.2
Shuttle run (seconds)	12.9	11.9	11.9	12.2
Flexed arm-hangs (seconds)	—	—	12.7	12.5
17-year-olds				
50-yard dash (seconds)	9.0	8.4	7.9	8.2
Standing long jump (inches)	60.4	64.7	65.4	64.4
Shuttle run (seconds)	11.8	11.4	11.4	11.1
Flexed arm-hangs (seconds)	—	—	11.6	12.0

—Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, *The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports 1985, National School Population Fitness Survey*, and unpublished data.

Seconds to complete 50-yard dash, by age and sex: 1958, 1965, 1975, and 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, *The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports 1985, National School Population Fitness Survey*, and unpublished data.

Although there was a modest slow-down in 10-year-olds' performance in the 50-yard dash between 1965 and 1985, their 1985 performance surpassed their performance in 1958. Performance results for other activities were often better in 1985 than in 1958, but there were fluctuations during the time period (see table).

Indicator 41. Illness

Total number of reported cases of selected diseases of special relevance to youth, for all age groups: 1950 to 1985

Disease	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
Polio	33,300	28,985	3,190	61	31	8	9	7
Measles	319,124	555,156	441,703	261,904	47,351	24,374	13,506	2,822
Tuberculosis	121,742	77,368	55,494	49,016	37,137	33,989	27,749	22,201
Gonorrhea	286,746	236,197	258,933	324,925	600,072	999,937	1,004,029	911,419
Syphilis	217,558	122,392	122,538	112,842	91,382	80,356	68,832	27,131
AIDS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,249

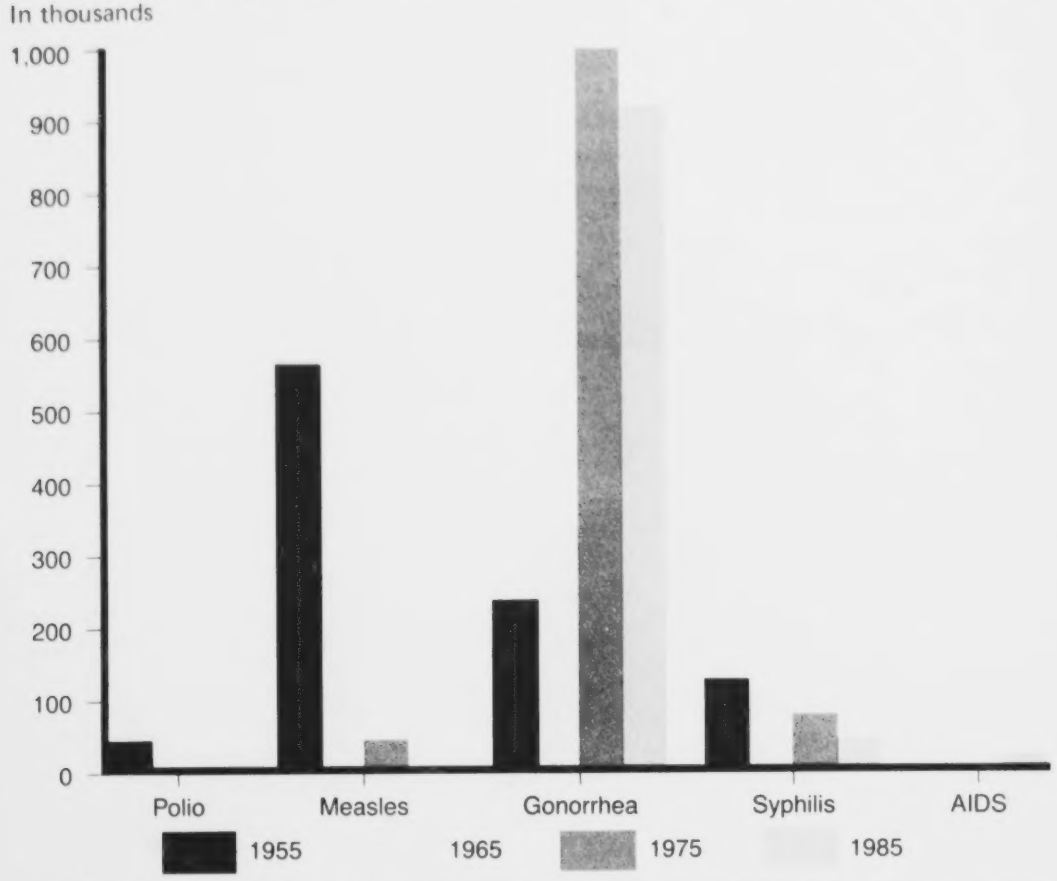
Number of reported cases of selected diseases among 15- to 24-year-olds: 1981 to 1986

Disease and age	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Polio						
15 to 19	2	0	0	0	—	—
20 to 24	0	2	2	2	—	—
Measles						
15 to 19	466	279	382	676	842	1,159
20 to 24	128	92	163	204	251	304
Tuberculosis						
15 to 19	656	560	530	414	464	513
20 to 24	1,542	1,407	1,375	1,268	1,208	1,206
Gonorrhea						
15 to 19	243,432	235,086	220,385	210,530	218,821	215,918
20 to 24	374,562	363,135	340,378	329,476	341,645	337,711
Syphilis						
15 to 19	4,173	4,517	4,395	3,218	3,132	3,133
20 to 24	8,792	9,461	9,204	8,069	7,717	7,885
AIDS						
15 to 19	—	—	—	—	30	47
20 to 24	—	—	—	—	349	616

—Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Center for Disease Control, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: Annual Summaries*, various years.

Total number of reported cases of selected diseases of special relevance to youth, for all age groups: 1955 to 1985



NOTE: Polio data for 1965, 1975, and 1985, and measles data for 1985 are too small to display graphically. Because methods of collecting data vary from State to State, national numbers are approximate.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Center for Disease Control, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: Annual Summaries*, various years.

Young people have benefited from the dramatic strides made against such diseases as polio and measles. While the number of cases of gonorrhea increased enormously between 1965 and 1985, there has been a slight decline in the number of cases since 1975. The year 1985 was the first time counts were kept on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Indicator 42. Pregnancy, Abortion, and Births

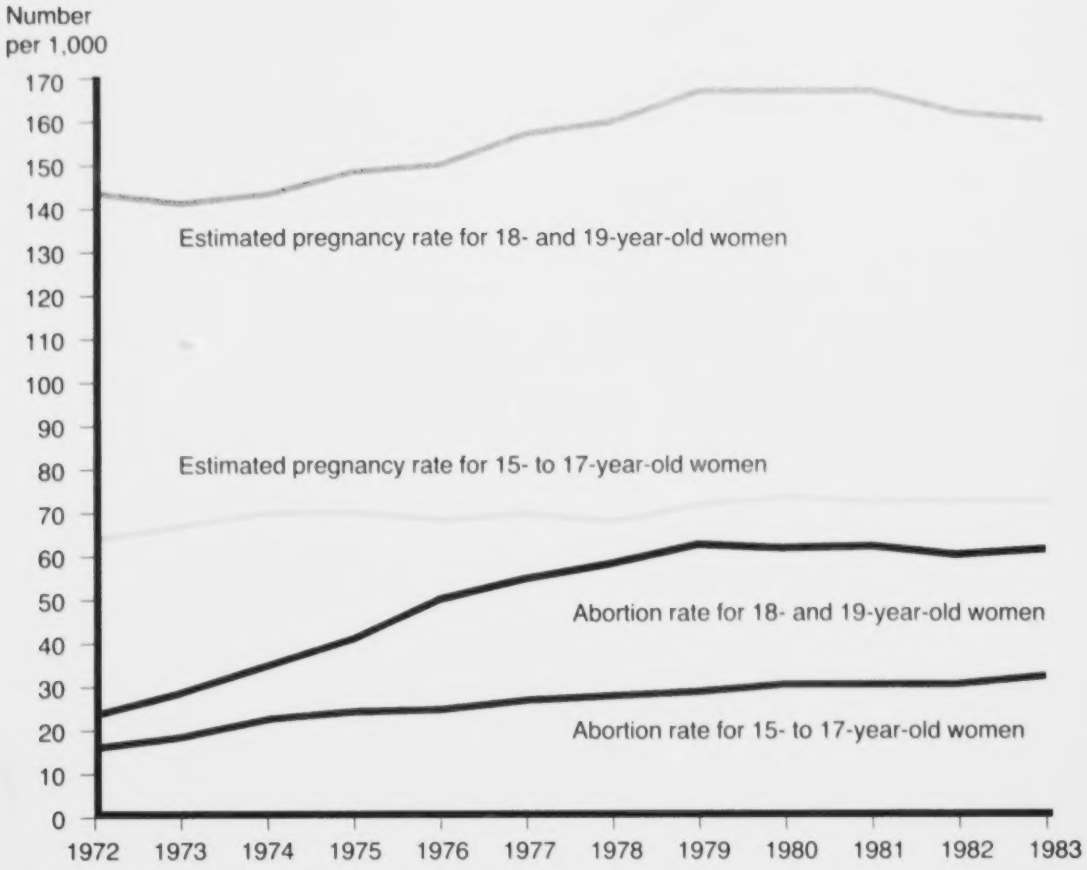
Number of estimated pregnancies, abortions, and births per 1,000 teenage women, by age: 1972 to 1983

Year	Estimated pregnancy rate[1]		Abortion rate		Birth rate	
	15 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old	15 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old	15 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old
1972	64.1	143.1	15.7	24.4	39.0	96.9
1973	66.9	141.3	18.7	28.9	38.5	91.2
1974	69.3	144.2	22.3	34.3	37.3	88.7
1975	69.9	148.1	24.1	41.9	36.1	85.0
1976	67.5	150.8	24.2	49.3	34.1	80.5
1977	69.5	156.5	26.2	54.1	33.9	80.9
1978	68.3	160.1	26.9	58.4	32.2	79.8
1979	70.4	165.7	28.8	61.9	32.3	81.3
1980	72.4	166.3	30.2	61.0	32.6	82.6
1981	71.5	166.0	30.1	61.8	32.0	81.7
1982	71.9	161.8	30.1	60.0	32.4	79.8
1983	72.3	160.1	30.8	60.4	32.0	78.1

[1] Estimated as the sum of births, plus abortions, plus miscarriages. Miscarriages are estimated as 20 percent of all births added to 10 percent of all abortions.

SOURCE: Stanley K. Henshaw, "U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics," Alan Guttmacher Institute, March 1987.

Estimated pregnancy rate and abortion rate for teenage women, by age group: 1972 to 1983



SOURCE: Stanley K. Henshaw, "U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics," Alan Guttmacher Institute, March 1987.

The estimated pregnancy rate of 18- and 19-year-old women rose between 1973 and 1981, and then began to decline slightly.

Indicator 43. Alcohol and Drug Use

Alcohol and drug use among high school seniors, by substance and frequency of use: 1975 to 1986

Substance and frequency of use	Class of 1975	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986
	Percent reporting having ever used drugs							
Alcohol	90.4	93.2	92.6	92.8	92.6	92.6	92.2	91.3
Any illicit drug	55.2	65.4	65.6	64.4	62.9	61.6	60.6	57.6
Marijuana only	19.0	26.7	22.8	23.3	22.5	21.3	20.9	19.9
Any illicit drug other than marijuana[1]	36.2	38.7	42.8	41.1	40.4	40.3	39.7	37.7
Use of selected drugs:								
Cocaine	9.0	15.7	16.5	16.0	16.2	16.1	17.3	16.9
Heroin	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1
LSD	11.3	9.3	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.0	7.5	7.2
Marijuana/hashish	47.3	60.3	59.5	58.7	57.0	54.9	54.2	50.9
PCP	—	9.6	7.8	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.8
	Percent reporting use of drugs in the past 30 days							
Alcohol	68.2	72.0	70.7	69.7	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3
Any illicit drug	30.7	37.2	36.9	32.5	30.5	29.2	29.7	27.1
Marijuana only	15.3	18.8	15.2	15.5	15.1	14.1	14.8	13.9
Any illicit drug other than marijuana[1]	15.4	18.4	21.7	17.0	15.4	15.1	14.9	13.2
Use of selected drugs:								
Cocaine	1.9	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
LSD	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7
Marijuana/hashish	27.1	33.7	31.6	28.5	27.0	25.2	25.7	23.4
PCP	—	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3

—Data not available.

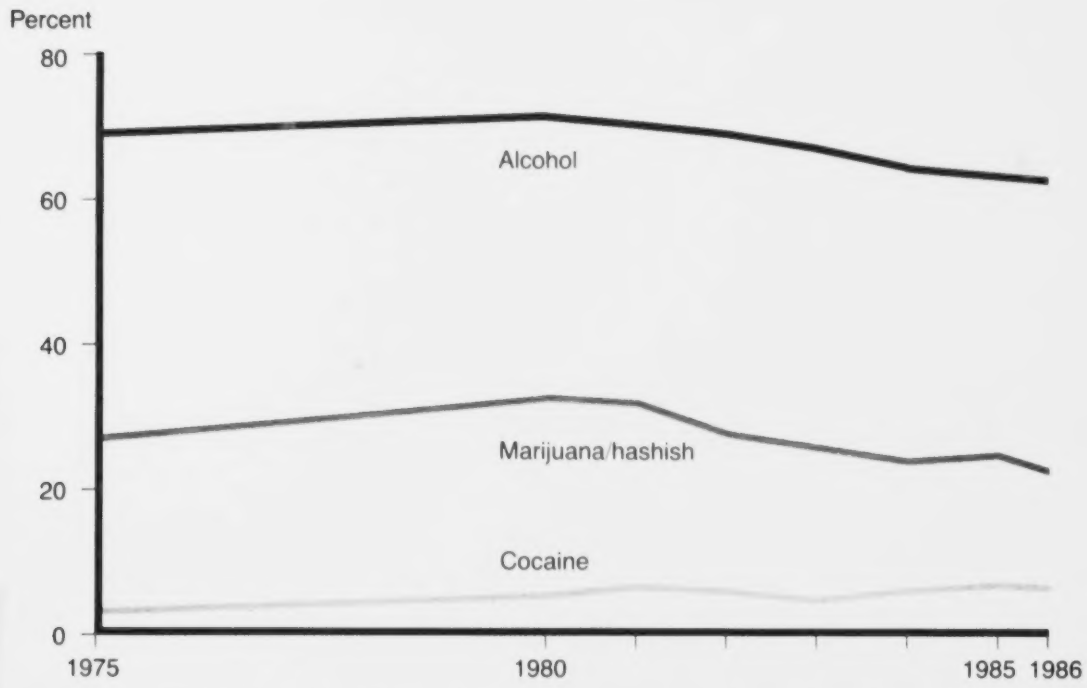
[1] Other illicit drugs include hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any other opiates, stimulants, sedatives, or tranquilizers not prescribed by a doctor.

NOTE: A revised questionnaire was used in 1982 and later years to reduce the inappropriate reporting of nonprescription stimulants. This slightly reduced the positive responses for some types of drug use.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, *National Trends in Drug Use and Related Factors Among American High School Students, 1975-1986.*

Indicator 43. Alcohol and Drug Use

Percent of high school seniors who reported having used alcohol or drugs in the past 30 days, by substance: 1975 to 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, *Drug Use Among American High School Students and Other Young Adults, National Trends through 1985*, and unpublished data.

The percentage of students who reported having ever used illicit drugs increased from 1975 to 1980 (see table). After 1980, student use of alcohol and marijuana/hashish declined. In 1985, more than one-fourth of high school seniors reported using marijuana/hashish in the past 30 days.

Indicator **44. Death**

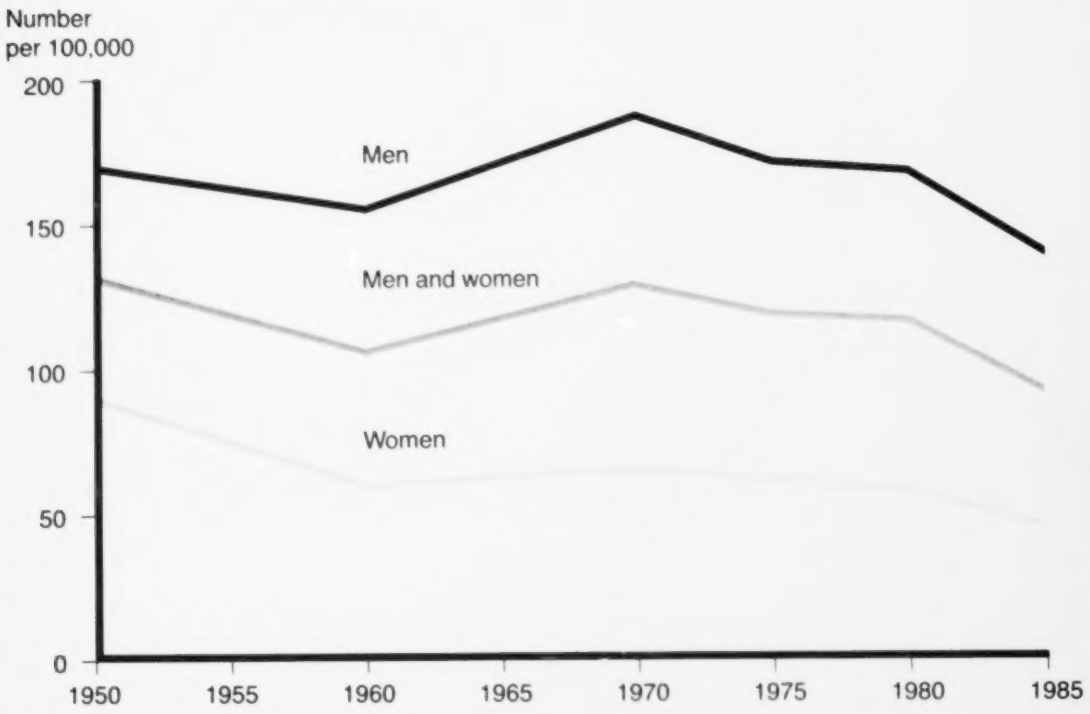
Number of deaths among 5- to 34-year-olds, by sex, age group, and race: 1950 to 1985

[Number of deaths per 100,000 persons in each specified group]

Race and year	Men and women			Men			Women		
	5 to 14 years old	15 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old	5 to 14 years old	15 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old	5 to 14 years old	15 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old
All races									
1950	60.1	128.1	178.7	70.9	167.9	216.5	48.9	89.1	142.7
1960	46.6	106.3	146.4	55.7	152.1	187.9	37.3	61.3	106.6
1970	41.3	127.7	157.4	50.5	188.5	215.3	31.8	68.1	101.6
1975	35.2	117.3	140.6	43.3	174.1	198.9	26.8	59.8	83.6
1980	30.6	115.4	135.5	36.7	172.3	196.1	24.2	57.5	75.9
1985	27.9	94.8	122.3	33.3	141.2	178.7	22.2	47.5	65.9
White									
1950	56.4	111.7	148.3	67.2	152.4	185.3	45.1	71.5	112.8
1960	43.9	99.1	123.6	52.7	143.7	163.2	34.7	54.9	85.0
1970	39.1	115.8	129.9	48.0	170.8	176.6	29.9	61.6	84.1
1975	33.4	110.0	119.2	40.9	163.6	166.4	25.5	55.3	72.1
1980	29.1	112.0	118.4	35.0	167.0	171.3	22.9	55.5	65.4
1985	26.1	91.2	107.5	31.6	135.0	157.5	20.3	46.3	56.6
Black									
1960	64.5	157.9	333.0	75.1	212.0	402.5	53.8	107.5	273.2
1970	55.5	212.4	381.2	67.1	320.6	559.5	43.8	111.9	231.0
1980	39.0	138.3	269.5	47.4	209.1	407.3	30.5	70.5	150.0
1985	37.3	118.1	232.3	43.2	184.8	348.5	31.3	53.7	129.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various issues.

Number of deaths per 100,000 persons 15 to 24 years old, by sex: 1950 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years.

The rate of death of young adults 15 to 24 years old generally has been declining since 1970. The number of deaths of young men each year was well over twice the number of deaths of young women. Also, between 1950 and 1985, the decline in the death rate for women was much larger than that for men.

Indicator 45. Causes of Death

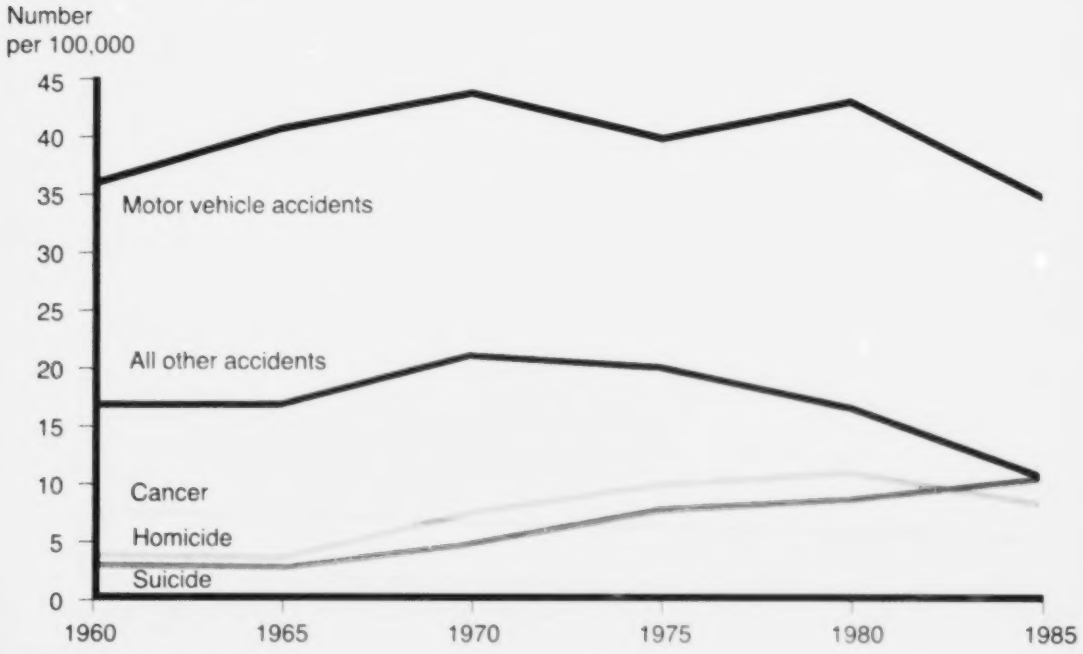
Annual number of deaths among 15- to 24-year-olds, by age and cause of death: 1960 to 1985

[Number of deaths per 100,000 persons in each specified group]

Age and cause of death	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
15 to 19 years old						
All causes	92.2	95.1	110.3	101.5	97.9	81.2
Motor vehicle accidents	35.9	40.2	43.6	38.4	43.0	33.9
All other accidents	16.8	16.5	20.3	19.0	14.9	10.3
Suicide	3.6	4.0	5.9	7.6	8.5	10.0
Males, white	5.9	6.3	9.4	13.0	15.0	17.3
Females, white	1.6	1.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	4.1
Males, all other races	3.4	5.2	5.4	7.0	7.5	10.0
Females, all other races	1.5	2.4	2.9	2.1	1.8	2.2
Homicide	4.0	4.3	8.1	9.6	10.6	8.6
Males, white	3.2	3.0	5.2	8.2	10.9	7.3
Females, white	1.2	1.3	2.1	3.2	3.9	2.7
Males, all other races	27.6	30.6	59.8	47.8	43.3	39.9
Females, all other races	7.0	7.1	10.1	14.6	10.1	9.4
Cancer	7.7	7.6	7.3	6.0	5.4	4.6
Heart disease	6.2	5.3	3.9	3.4	2.3	2.2
Pneumonia/influenza	2.8	2.1	2.1	1.5	0.6	0.5
20 to 24 years old						
All causes	125.6	127.3	148.0	138.2	132.7	108.9
Motor vehicle accidents	42.9	49.3	51.3	40.1	46.8	38.1
All other accidents	19.6	18.7	22.9	23.5	18.8	14.1
Suicide	7.1	8.9	12.2	16.5	16.1	15.6
Males, white	11.9	13.9	19.3	26.8	27.8	27.4
Females, white	3.1	4.3	5.7	6.9	5.9	5.2
Males, all other races	7.8	13.1	19.4	23.6	20.9	20.2
Females, all other races	1.6	4.0	5.5	6.0	3.6	3.5
Homicide	8.2	10.0	16.0	18.3	20.6	15.1
Males, white	6.0	7.4	11.1	14.5	19.9	14.6
Females, white	1.9	2.3	3.5	4.8	5.4	4.3
Males, all other races	64.2	80.5	136.3	124.9	109.4	72.8
Females, all other races	16.3	17.3	23.9	23.6	23.3	15.2
Cancer	9.2	9.0	9.4	7.6	7.2	6.1
Heart disease	11.3	9.3	6.2	5.4	3.5	3.3
Pneumonia/influenza	3.2	2.3	2.8	1.9	1.0	0.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

Annual number of deaths per 100,000 persons 15 to 19 years old, by cause of death: 1960 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

In 1985, the five leading causes of death among teenagers 15 to 19 years old were motor vehicle accidents, all other accidents, suicides, homicides, and cancer. The death rates from accidents and homicides, in particular, declined from 1980 to 1985.

Indicator 46. Voting

Voting behavior of 18- to 24-year-olds in Presidential elections, by race/ethnicity: 1964 to 1984

[Numbers in thousands]

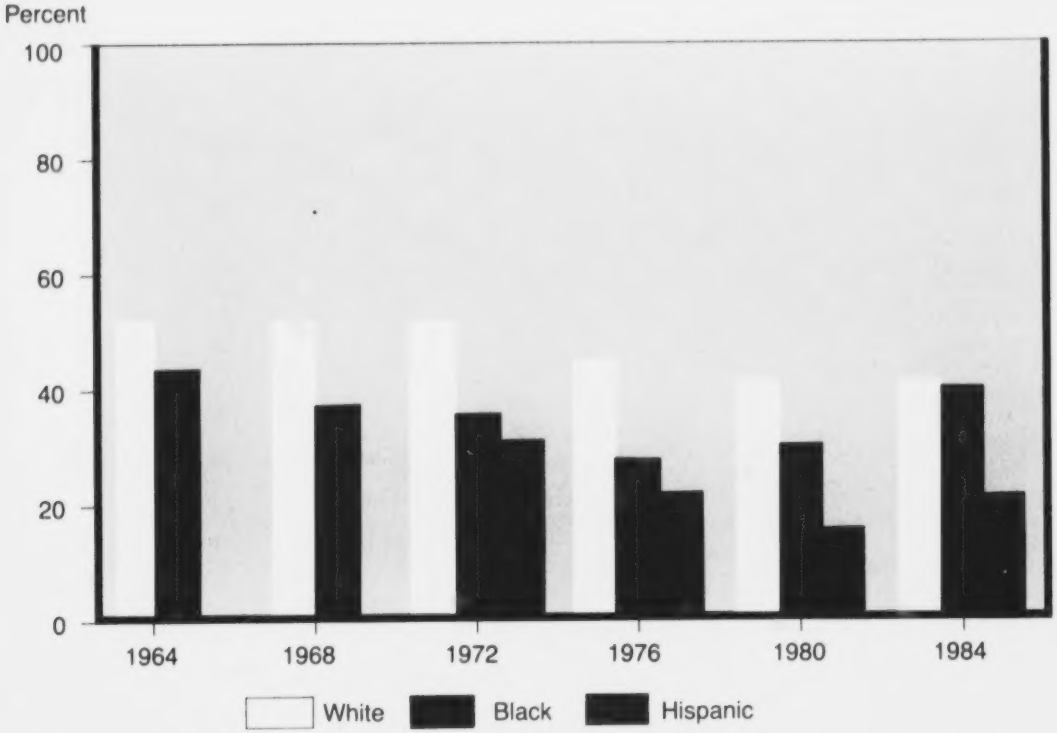
Race/ethnicity	1964	1968	1972[1]	1976	1980	1984
White						
Total, all eligible 18- to 24-year-olds	8,715	10,158	21,339	23,141	23,976	23,227
Voted	4,539	5,305	11,074	10,344	10,027	9,667
Percent voting	52.1	52.2	51.9	44.7	41.8	41.6
Black						
Total, all eligible 18- to 24-year-olds	1,115	1,344	2,994	3,323	3,559	3,875
Voted	493	512	1,040	926	1,071	1,572
Percent voting	44.2	38.1	34.7	27.9	30.1	40.6
Hispanic						
Total, all eligible 18- to 24-year-olds	—	—	1,338	1,559	2,047	2,064
Voted	—	—	414	340	326	452
Percent voting	—	—	30.9	21.8	15.9	21.9

—Data not available.

[1]18-year-olds were granted the constitutional right to vote in 1971, although some States allowed those under the age of 21 to vote before 1971.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P–20, *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1984*, no. 405.

Voting of 18- to 24- years-olds in Presidential elections, by race/ethnicity: 1964 to 1984



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P–20 *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1984*, no. 405.

The proportion of youth who vote in Presidential elections tends to be low. About 42 percent of white youth voted in 1984 compared to 52 percent in 1964, 1968, and 1972. The voting rate for both blacks and whites declined between 1964 and 1980, but the rate for blacks rose for the 1984 election.

Indicator 47. Scout Membership

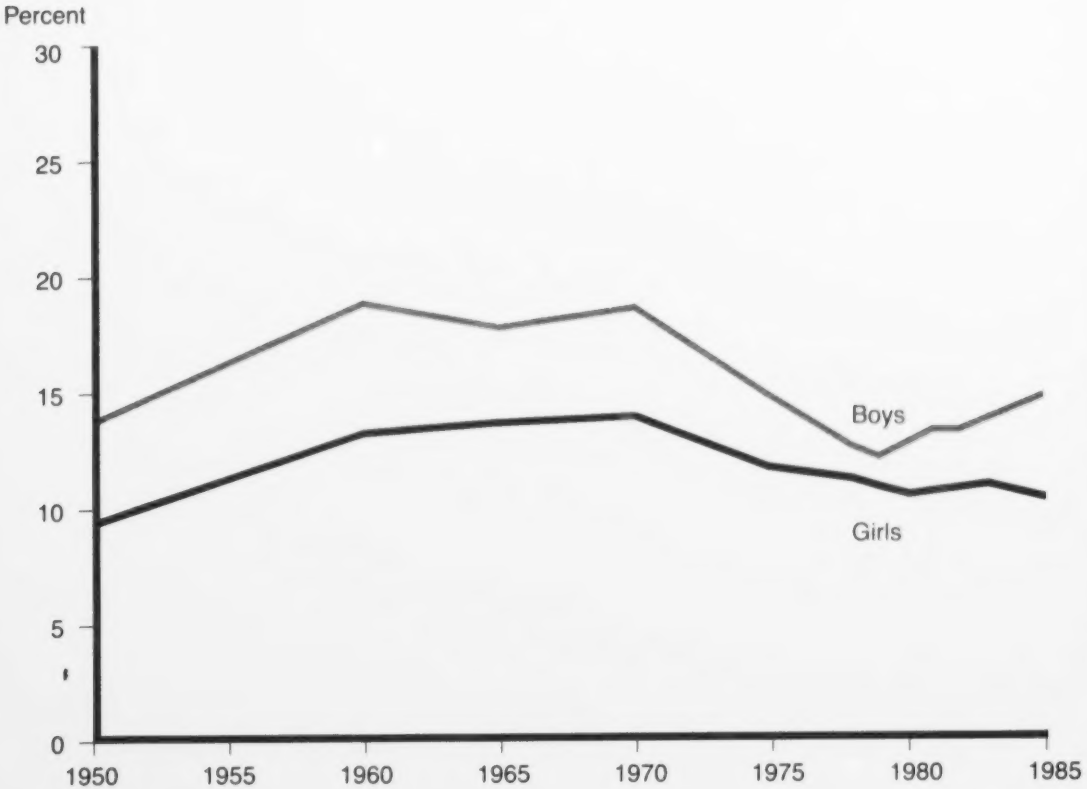
Boy Scout and Girl Scout membership: 1950 to 1985

Year	Females 6 to 17 years of age, in thousands	Girl Scout membership, in thousands[1]	Percent of female population participating[1]	Males 8 to 20 years of age, in thousands	Boy Scout membership, in thousands[2]	Percent of male population participating[2]
1950	12,498	1,214	9.7	14,742	2,072	14.1
1960	19,795	2,646	13.4	20,222	3,783	18.7
1965	22,514	3,030	13.5	23,855	4,231	17.7
1970	23,958	3,248	13.6	25,654	4,683	18.3
1975	23,285	2,723	11.7	26,545	3,933	14.8
1978	22,467	2,511	11.2	26,451	3,303	12.5
1979	22,007	2,389	10.9	26,271	3,176	12.1
1980	21,543	2,250	10.4	25,479	3,207	12.6
1981	21,125	2,276	10.8	25,014	3,244	13.0
1982	20,703	2,247	10.9	26,493	3,425	12.9
1983	20,423	2,281	11.2	26,006	3,567	13.7
1984	20,242	2,247	11.1	25,627	3,657	14.3
1985	20,216	2,111	10.4	25,282	3,755	14.9

[1] Girl Scout membership and female population figures only include 7- to 17-year-olds for 1950.
[2] Beginning in 1982, Boy Scout membership and male population figures include 7-year-olds.

SOURCE: Boy Scouts of America, National Council, *Annual Report*. Girl Scouts of the United States of America, *Annual Report*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25, no. 519, 917, and 985.

Participation in Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts: 1950 to 1985



SOURCE: Boy Scouts of America, National Council, *Annual Report*. Girl Scouts of the United States of America, *Annual Report*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–25, no. 519, 917, and 985.

The percentage of girls and boys participating in Scouts was about the same in 1985 as it was in 1950. However, participation rates in 1985 were lower than they were during the 1960s. In 1985, about 1 in 7 eligible boys was a Boy Scout and about 1 in 10 girls was a Girl Scout. Participation in the Girl Scouts remained fairly steady between 1980 and 1985, while participation in the Boy Scouts rose.

Indicator 48. High School Seniors' Activities

Daily leisure activities of high school seniors, by type of activity and sex of student: 1976 to 1985

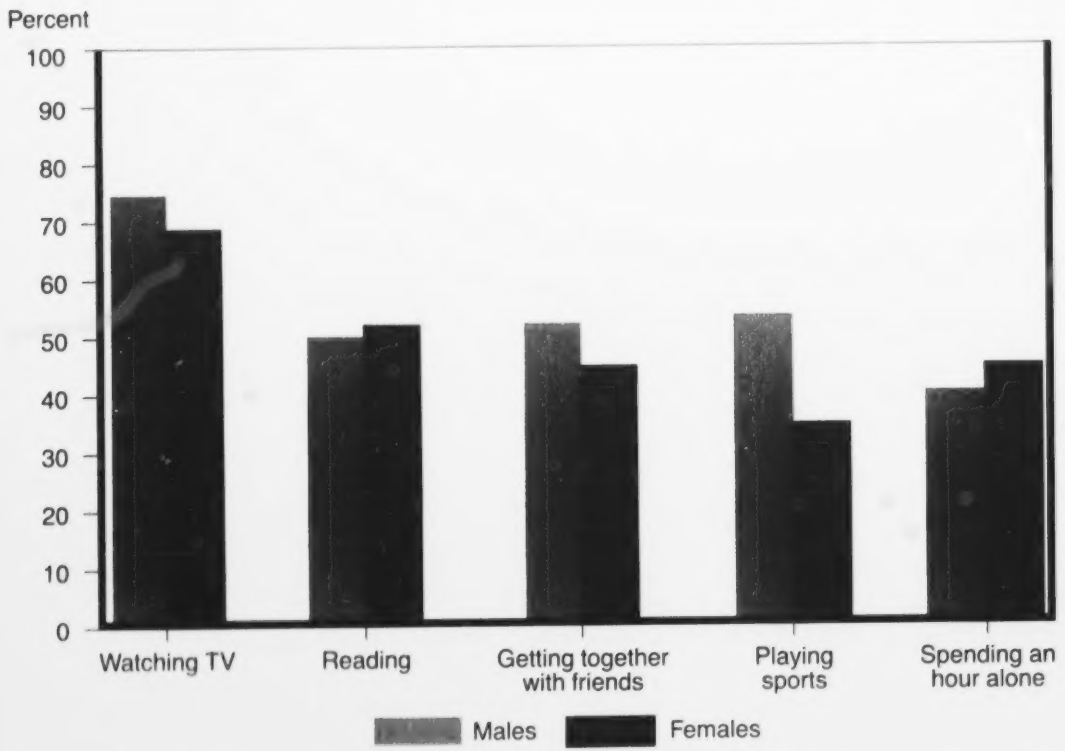
Activity and sex of student	Percent participating in activity each day						
	1976	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Watch television	71	72	72	73	75	73	72
Males	71	72	75	76	77	76	74
Females	71	73	69	72	73	69	69
Read books, magazines, or newspapers	59	59	59	56	55	53	51
Males	58	59	58	56	55	52	50
Females	62	59	60	57	55	54	52
Get together with friends	52	51	49	48	47	48	47
Males	55	55	54	52	50	51	52
Females	48	47	44	43	44	43	43
Participate in sports and exercise	44	47	48	46	46	44	43
Males	52	57	56	56	56	54	53
Females	36	38	39	37	36	33	34
Spend at least one hour of leisure time alone	40	42	44	44	44	44	42
Males	39	40	42	42	44	42	40
Females	41	44	45	46	44	45	45
Work around house, yard, or car	41	40	40	42	42	41	35
Males	33	30	32	34	34	35	28
Females	49	49	48	51	50	47	42
Ride around in a car for fun	—	33	32	33	34	34	35
Males	—	38	36	37	38	40	39
Females	—	28	27	29	30	27	31
Play a musical instrument or sing	28	29	31	28	28	30	29
Males	22	25	27	24	24	24	24
Females	35	34	34	32	33	37	35
Do art or craft work	12	13	14	12	12	12	11
Males	10	12	13	13	13	14	12
Females	13	14	15	12	10	10	10
Do creative writing	6	5	6	5	5	6	6
Males	4	4	4	5	3	6	4
Females	6	6	7	6	6	6	7

—Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, 1987*. University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Indicator 48. High School Seniors' Activities

Percent of high school seniors participating in selected activities each day, by sex: 1985



SOURCE: U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, 1987*. University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Of the activities listed above, the most common daily activity of high school seniors (both male and female) in the class of 1985 was watching television. Slightly more than one-half of all high school seniors read each day.

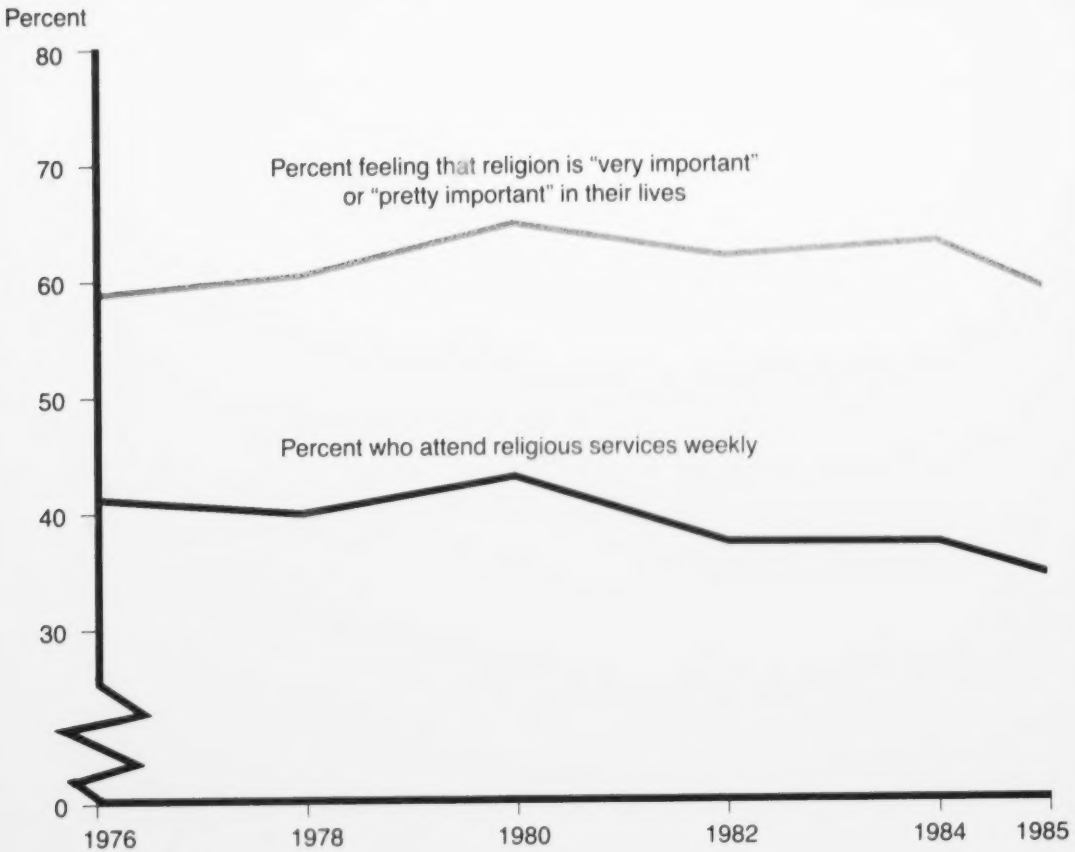
Indicator 49. Religion

Religious involvement of high school seniors: 1976 to 1985

Religious activity and level of interest	Percent of seniors					
	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1985
Frequency of religious services attendance						
Weekly	40.7	39.4	43.1	37.3	37.7	35.3
1-2 times a month	16.3	17.2	16.3	17.4	16.2	16.6
Rarely	32.0	34.4	32.0	35.8	35.8	37.0
Never	11.0	9.0	8.6	9.6	10.2	11.1
Importance of religion in life						
Very important	28.8	27.8	32.4	28.4	29.7	27.3
Pretty important	30.5	33.0	32.6	33.0	32.6	32.4
A little	27.8	27.9	25.3	27.9	26.7	27.6
Not important	12.9	11.2	9.8	10.7	11.0	12.7

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Religious involvement of high school seniors: 1976 to 1985



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

The proportion of high school seniors who attended religious services every week rose between 1976 and 1980, but declined by 1985. This pattern was mirrored by the changes in the proportion who felt that religion was "very important" or "pretty important" in their lives.

Indicator 50. Victims of Violent Crime

Average annual number of victims of crimes of violence per 1,000 persons, by type of crime and characteristic of victim: 1982 to 1984

Age, sex, and race	Total	Robbery	Assault	Rape[1]
Total				
12–15 years old	52.0	9.1	41.4	1.5
16–19 years old	67.8	11.5	54.2	2.1
20 years and older	26.9	5.6	20.6	0.7
Male				
12–15 years old	63.9	13.9	49.7	—
16–19 years old	86.9	16.8	69.9	—
Female				
12–15 years old	39.6	4.1	32.8	2.7
16–19 years old	48.6	6.2	38.5	3.9
White				
12–15 years old	51.2	7.9	42.1	1.2
16–19 years old	66.7	9.2	55.4	2.1
Black				
12–15 years old	61.3	17.4	41.8	2.1
16–19 years old	76.0	23.7	50.2	2.1

—Less than 0.5.

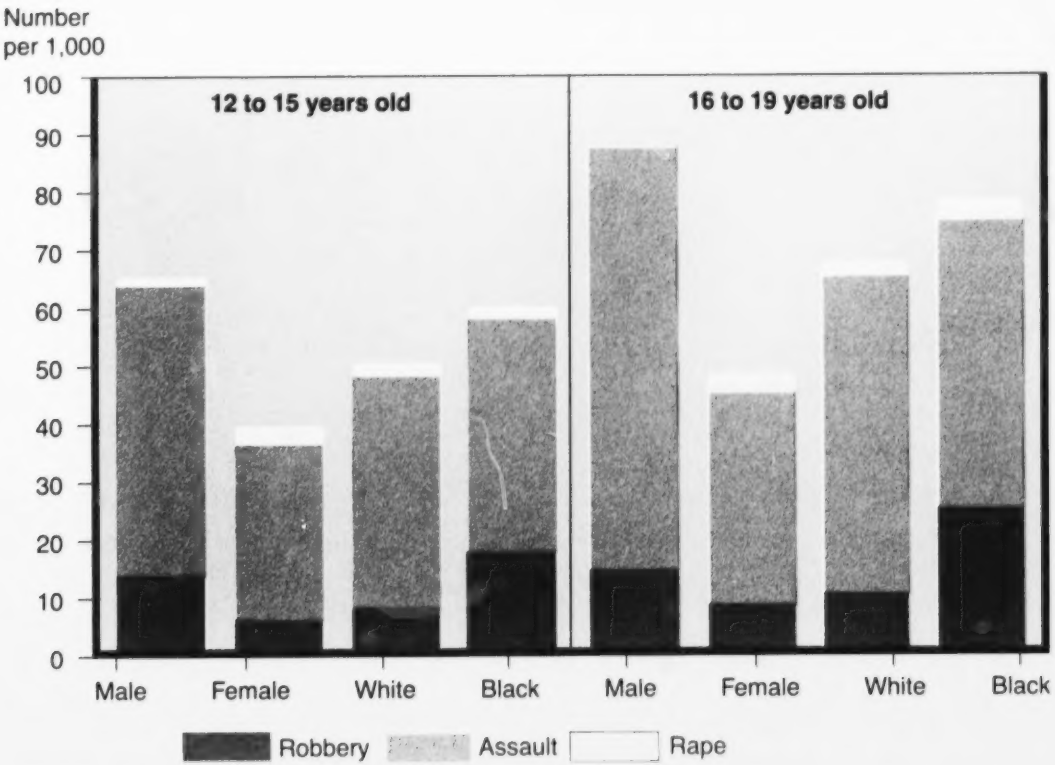
[1]Crimes of violence include rape, robbery, and assault. Numbers for rape were calculated by subtracting the sum of robbery and assault from the total of violent crimes.

NOTE: The victimization rates are annual averages for the period 1982 through 1984. The numerator of a given rate is the sum of the number of victims in 1982, 1983, and 1984. The denominator is the sum of the annual population totals for the 3 years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Teenage Victims: A National Crime Survey Report*, November 1986.

Indicator 50. Victims of Violent Crime

Average annual number of victims of crime per 1,000 persons, by sex, race, and crime: 1982 to 1984



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Teenage Victims: A National Crime Survey Report*, November 1986.

More 16- to 19-year-olds than 12- to 15-year-olds or those over 20 (see table) were victims of violent crime. In the period from 1982 to 1984, almost 7 percent of 16- to 19-year-olds were victims. Males are much more likely to be victims of crime than females.

Indicator 51. Arrests

Annual number of arrests per 1,000 persons, by age group: 1950 to 1985

Year	Number of arrests per thousand persons, by age group[1]		
	Under 18 years[2]	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years
1950	4.1	12.9	9.9
1955	21.2	20.0	20.1
1960	47.0	41.5	34.6
1965	75.9	52.8	40.0
1970	104.3	74.4	44.9
1975	121.3	89.5	49.4
1980	125.5	113.8	61.4
1981	130.5	119.1	66.2
1982	120.0	117.5	68.0
1983	117.3	118.3	71.6
1984	104.6	101.9	61.6
1985	118.6	117.0	72.7

[1] Based on population in age group. Data do not indicate the proportion of persons who have been arrested, since some individuals have been arrested more than once.
[2] The arrest rate is based on the number of arrests of all persons under 18 per 1,000 persons in the population 14 to 17 years old. This is done to obtain a more realistic arrest rate than one based on the whole population under 18 years old that includes all infants and children.

NOTE: Some fluctuations in arrest ratios are caused by changes in the response rates of law enforcement agencies.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975* and *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years.

Annual number of arrests per 1,000 persons, by age group: 1950 to 1985

*Based on 14- to 17-year-old population.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975;* and *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years.

The arrest rate for young adults was much higher in 1985 than 2 or 3 decades before. In 1950, there were 13 arrests per 1,000 18- to 24-year-olds, compared to 117 per 1,000 in 1985.

Indicator 52. Types of Crime

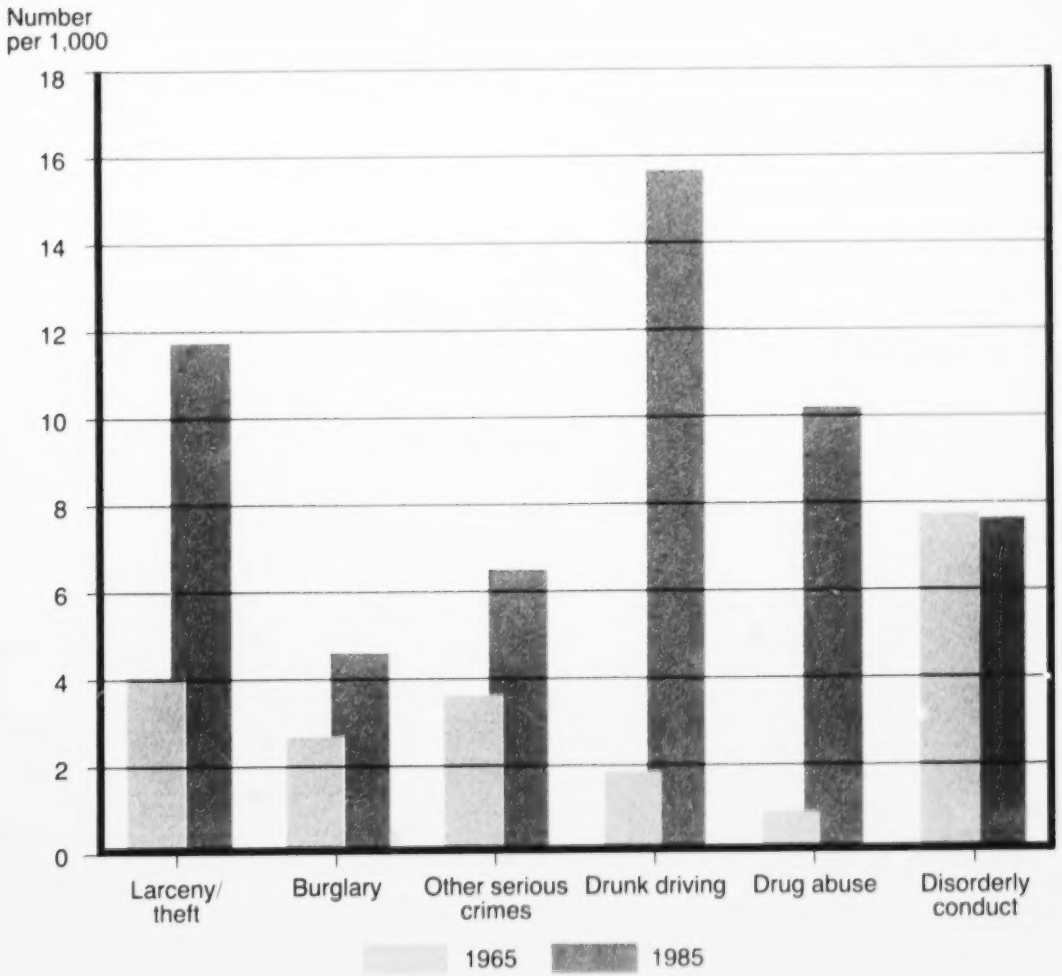
Persons arrested, by type of charge and age group: 1965 and 1985

Charge	Arrests by age of offender, 1985		Number of arrests of persons under 18 per thousand 14- to 17-year-olds		Number of arrests of persons 18 to 24 per thousand 18- to 24-year-olds	
	Percent of offenders under 18	Percent of offenders 18 to 24	1965	1985	1965	1985
Total arrests	17.1	32.4	75.9	118.6	52.8	117.0
Serious crimes	30.8	30.9	29.0	44.1	10.6	23.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	8.3	32.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Forcible rape	15.1	30.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Robbery	25.0	40.3	1.0	2.0	0.9	1.7
Aggravated assault	13.8	30.3	0.9	2.4	1.1	2.8
Burglary	38.0	35.4	7.2	9.8	2.8	4.7
Larceny/theft	32.8	28.3	14.9	26.0	4.1	11.7
Motor vehicle theft	38.0	35.2	4.5	3.0	1.3	1.4
Arson	41.2	21.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1
All others[1]	13.6	32.8	46.9	74.5	42.2	94.0
Other assaults	15.2	30.6	2.3	5.6	2.7	5.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	10.4	37.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.0
Fraud	6.2	27.1	0.1	1.2	0.6	2.7
Stolen property	25.1	37.8	0.5	1.9	0.3	1.5
Vandalism	44.8	28.2	4.9	6.8	0.6	2.2
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	16.4	33.6	0.8	1.7	0.8	1.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2.4	45.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.6
Sex offenses	17.1	23.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
Drug abuse	11.4	41.2	0.4	5.4	0.9	10.2
Gambling	2.7	17.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2
Drunk driving	1.4	29.5	0.1	1.4	1.9	15.6
Liquor law violations	25.1	49.0	3.4	7.9	4.2	8.0
Drunkenness	2.9	25.2	1.8	1.6	8.6	7.4
Disorderly conduct	14.3	37.4	6.6	5.6	7.8	7.7
Vagrancy	9.2	31.4	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.3

[1] Includes other charges not listed separately.

SOURCE: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1965 and 1985.

Number of arrests of 18- to 24-year-olds per 1,000 persons, by type of crime: 1965 and 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1965 and 1985.

In 1985, about 62 percent of the serious crimes were committed by those 24 years old or younger (see table). The number of arrests per 1,000 of young adults 18 to 24 years old more than doubled between 1965 and 1985 (see table). There were particularly large increases in arrests for drunk driving, drug abuse, and larceny/theft.

Indicator 53. School Behavior

Incidence of student infractions and disciplinary actions in 1983–84 and perceived changes in amount of classroom disruption in public secondary schools, by school characteristics: 1980 to 1986–87

Disruption or disciplinary action	All public secondary schools	Type[1]		Metropolitan status		
		Junior high	Senior high	Rural	Suburban	Urban
Student infractions in 1983–84			Occurrences per 100 students [2]			
Student caught selling illegal drugs at school	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
Theft of personal item reported to school[3]	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3
Law violations reported to police by school authorities	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.5
Disciplinary actions in 1983–84						
Suspension for disciplinary reasons	10.0	10.2	9.9	6.6	10.9	18.8
In-school alternative to suspension	9.9	10.1	9.9	7.1	12.1	12.9
Expulsion	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6
Transfer to special school for disruptive students	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.9
Perceived change in amount of classroom disruption between 1980 and 1985[4]			Percent of administrators			
Less	66	59	73	65	71	58
Same	22	28	18	24	20	22
More	12	13	10	12	9	20
Perceived change in amount of classroom disruption between 1981–82 and 1986–87[4]			Percent of teachers			
Less	34	35	35	—	—	—
Same	29	24	32	—	—	—
More	37	42	34	—	—	—

—Data not available.

[1] Some schools have both elementary and secondary grades. These schools are not shown separately because their number is small. These schools are included in the totals and in analyses by other school characteristics.

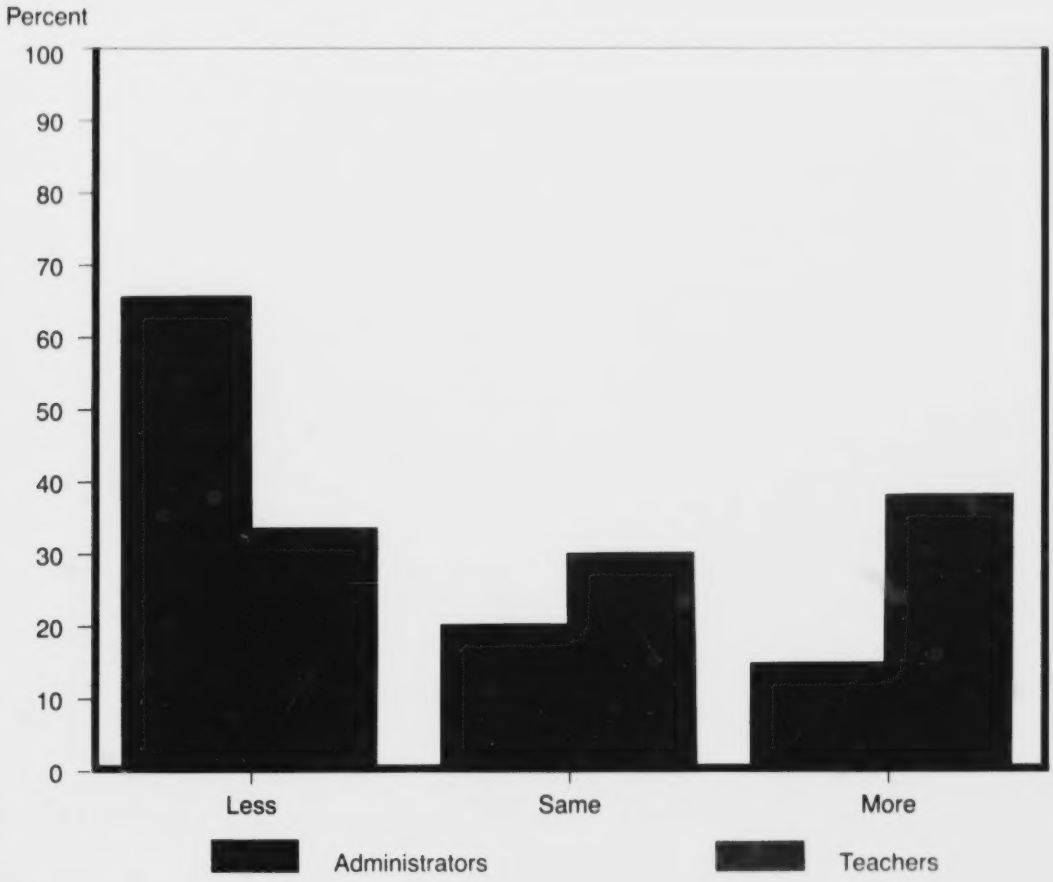
[2] Based on all schools including those reporting no occurrences.

[3] Includes only thefts of items valued at $10 or more reported by students to school authorities.

[4] School authorities compared current disruptive classroom behavior with that of 5 years ago on a 5-point scale ranging from "much less now" to "much more now." Percents have been adjusted for "don't know" responses. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, "Discipline in Public Secondary Schools" and "Public School Teacher Perspectives on School Discipline."

Perceived change in amount of classroom disruption compared to that of 5 years ago: Administrators in 1985 and teachers in 1986–87



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, "Discipline in Public Secondary Schools" and "Public School Teacher Perspectives on School Discipline."

Sixty-six percent of high school administrators felt that classroom disruption decreased between 1980 and 1985. On the other hand, 37 percent of secondary school teachers said there was an increase in classroom disruption between 1981–82 and 1986–87, and 34 percent felt there was a decrease. In 1983-84 school authorities reported almost 1 percent of students to the police for a violation of the law (see table).

Indicator 54. Attitudes Compared to Parents' Views

Percent of high school seniors indicating that they agree with their parents on selected topics: 1975, 1984, and 1985

Issue	1975	1984	1985
What to do with your life	67	74	72
How to dress	63	68	66
How to spend money	48	47	44
What is permitted on a date	41	48	46
Value of an education	82	87	87
Roles for women	61	69	70
Environmental issues	58	54	53
Racial issues	56	61	63
Religion	65	72	69
Politics	49	49	52

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

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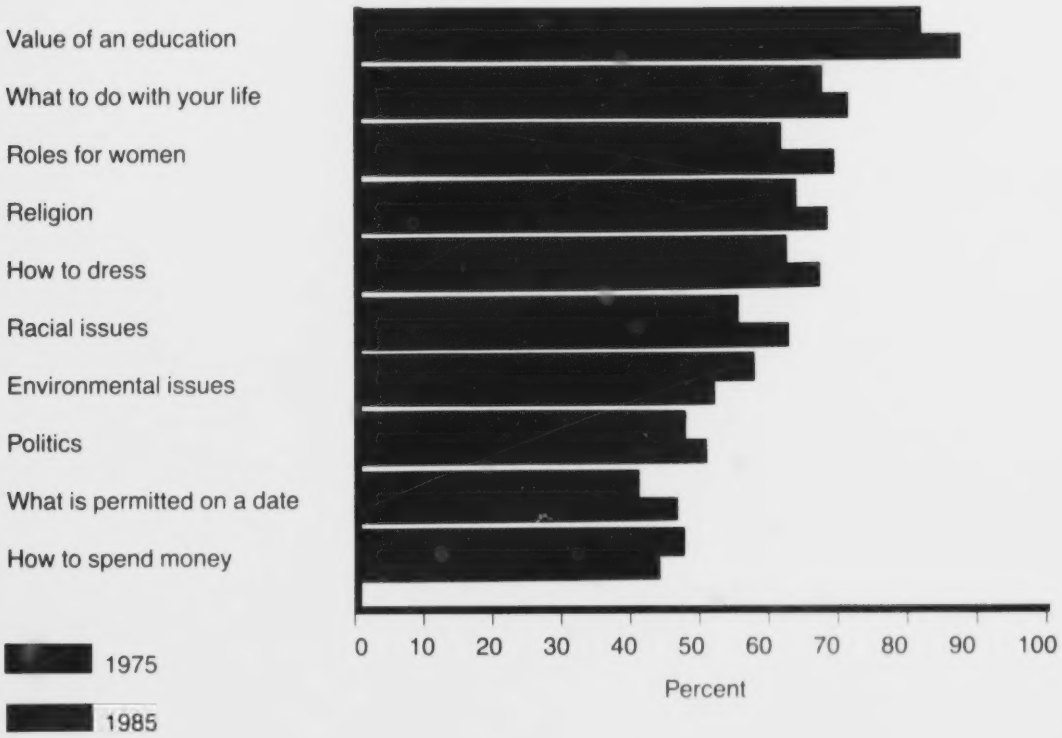
Indicator 54. Attitudes Compared to Parents' Views

Percent of high school seniors indicating that they agree with their parents on selected topics: 1975 and 1985



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

High school seniors were more inclined to agree with their parents in 1985 than in 1975. The area with the most agreement between high school seniors and their parents was the value of an education. The areas in which there was the smallest amount of agreement in 1985 were: "how to spend money" and "what is permitted on a date".

Indicator 55. Values

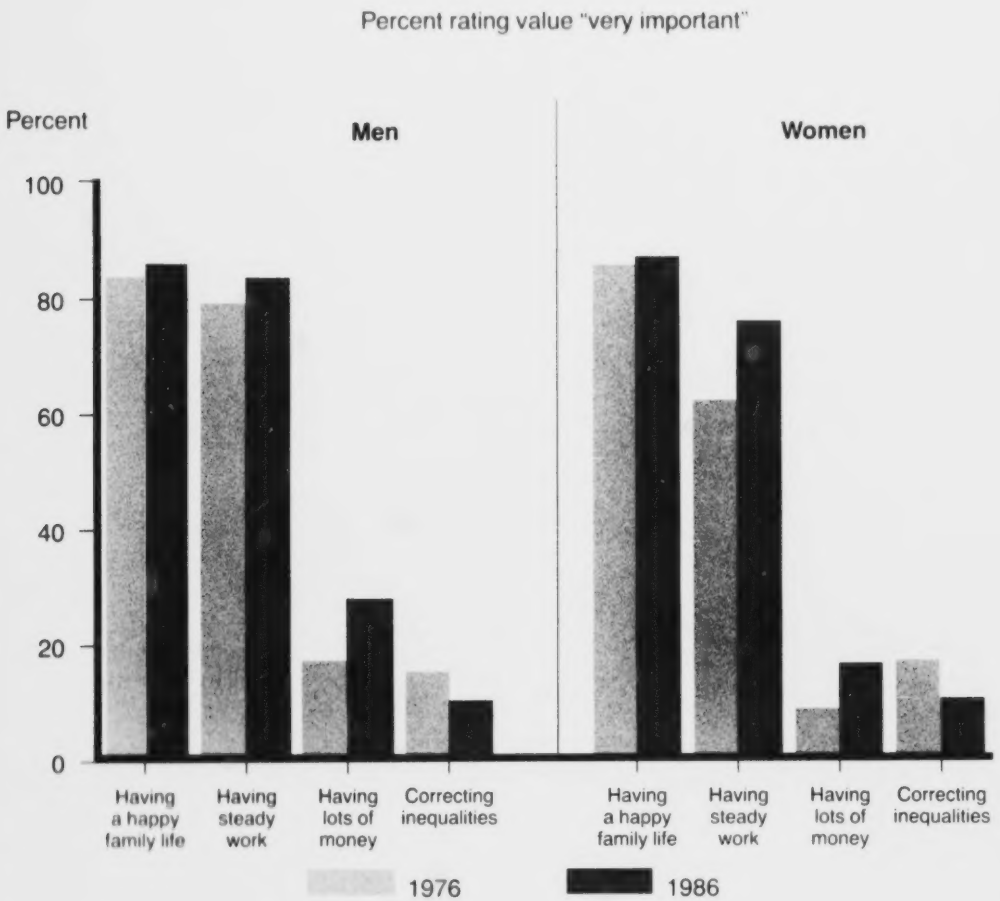
Percent of high school seniors in 1972 and 1982, and four years later, who felt that certain life values were "very important," by sex: 1972–1976 and 1982–1986

Value	Percent of 1972 seniors				Percent of 1982 seniors			
	1972		1976		1982		1986	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Being successful in work	86.5	83.0	80.3	69.7	88.2	85.5	84.0	77.2
Having steady work	82.3	73.7	79.3	62.1	88.0	84.4	84.2	76.3
Having lots of money	26.0	9.8	17.7	9.4	41.3	24.1	27.8	16.9
Being a community leader	14.9	8.0	9.2	4.2	11.3	5.9	9.5	4.5
Correcting inequalities	22.5	31.1	16.2	17.1	11.8	11.7	10.7	10.9
Having children	—	—	—	—	37.0	47.0	41.4	56.2
Having a happy family life	78.6	85.7	84.2	86.4	81.6	86.3	86.8	87.8
Providing better opportunities for children	66.6	66.2	59.8	58.8	71.0	68.7	68.4	67.4
Living closer to parents or relatives	6.8	8.2	7.7	11.9	15.0	15.7	12.9	19.8
Moving from area	14.3	14.6	6.7	6.4	14.4	12.8	9.0	7.4
Having strong friendships	81.2	78.7	76.1	72.1	80.4	79.1	76.5	75.0
Having leisure time	—	—	65.4	60.1	70.2	68.8	70.1	68.9

—Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Longitudinal Study and High School and Beyond surveys.

Values of young adults four years after high school: 1976 and 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Longitudinal Study and High School and Beyond surveys.

Having a happy family life was very important to the male and female graduates of 1972 and 1982, four years after they had left high school. Although more young adults in the 1980s than in the 1970s felt that having lots of money was very important, the values of having steady work and a happy family life were rated higher by both groups.

Glossary

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program provides cash support for low-income families with dependent children who have been deprived of parental support due to death, disability, continued absence of a parent, or unemployment.

Average daily attendance (ADA) is the aggregate attendance of a school during a reporting period (normally a school year) divided by the number of days school is in session during this period. Only days on which pupils are under the guidance and direction of teachers are considered as days in session.

Civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below. Members of the armed forces stationed either in the United States or abroad are included in the "labor force" (see below).

Constant dollars are dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price and cost indices to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years. Constant dollars are expressed in two ways in this publication: 1) according to the calendar year and 2) according to school year.

Consumer unit is 1) all members of a particular household who are related by blood or legal arrangements; 2) persons living alone or sharing a household with others; or 3) two or more persons together who are making joint expenditure decisions. All units are considered financially independent.

Current dollars are dollar amounts that have not been adjusted to compensate for inflation.

Current expenditures (elementary/secondary) are the expenditures for operating local public schools excluding capital outlay and interest on school debt. These expenditures include such items as salaries for school personnel, fixed charges, student transportation, school books and materials, and energy costs. Beginning in 1980–81, expenditures for State administration are excluded.

Dropouts are persons 16 to 24 years old who are not enrolled in school and who are not high school graduates. People who have received high school equivalency credentials are counted as graduates.

Employment includes activities of civilian, noninstitutionalized persons such as 1) paid work during any part of a survey week; work at their own business, profession, or farm; or unpaid work for 15 hours or more in a family-owned enterprise; or 2) temporary absence due to illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not another job is being sought.

Estimated pregnancy rate is the sum of births, plus abortions, plus miscarriages. Miscarriages are estimated as 20 percent of all births added to 10 percent of all abortions.

Family is a group of two persons or more (one of whom is the householder, see below) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. Beginning with the 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS), unrelated subfamilies (referred to in the past as secondary families) are no longer included in the count of families, nor are the members of unrelated subfamilies included in the count of family members.

Family household is a household maintained by a family (as defined above), and any unrelated persons (unrelated subfamily members, other individuals, or both) who may be residing there. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. The count of family household members differs from the count of family members, however, in that the family household members include all persons living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and his/her relatives (see the definition of family).

Household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other person in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

Householder refers to the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either the husband or the wife. The person designated as the householder is the "reference person" to whom the relations of all other household members, if any, are recorded. Prior to 1980, the husband was always considered the householder in married-couple households. The number of householders is equal to the number of households. Also, the number of family householders is equal to the number of families.

Labor force includes persons employed as civilians or as members of the armed forces, as well as the unemployed during the survey week. The "civilian labor force" (see above) comprises all civilians classified as employed or unemployed.

Labor force participation rate represents the proportion of the noninstitutional population (see below) that is in the labor force. The civilian labor force participation rate is the ratio of the civilian labor force and the civilian noninstitutional population. Participation rates are usually published for sex/age groups, often cross-classified by other demographic characteristics such as race and educational attainment.

Married couple is defined for census purposes as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household. The married couple may or may not have children living with them. The expression "married-couple" before the terms "household," "family," or "subfamily" indicates that the household, family, or subfamily is maintained by a husband and wife. The number of married

couples equals the count of married-couple families plus related and unrelated married-couple subfamilies.

Median is the measure of central tendency that occupies the middle position in a rank order of values. It generally has the same number of items above it as below it. If there is an even number of items in the group, the median is taken to be the average of the middle two items.

Nonfamily householder is a person maintaining a household alone or with nonrelatives only.

Noninstitutional population is all those who are not inmates of such an institution as a home, school, hospital or ward for the physically or mentally handicapped; a hospital or ward for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; a home for unmarried mothers; a nursing, convalescent, or rest home for the aged and dependent; an orphanage; or a correctional institution.

Own children are family members who are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder. "Own children" in a subfamily are sons and daughters of the married couple or parent in the subfamily.

Poverty is based on a definition developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised in 1969 and 1981. This poverty index provides a range of income cutoffs adjusted by such factors as family size, sex of the family head, and number of children under 18 years old. The poverty thresholds rise each year by the same percentage as the annual average Consumer Price Index.

Racial/ethnic group is a classification that indicates racial or ethnic heritage based on self-identification as in data collected by the Bureau of the Census based on the Office of Management and Budget standard classification scheme presented below. (Note that two groups, American Indian or Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander, are not presented in this edition, because separate data for these groups are not available.)

> **White** includes persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. Normally excludes persons of Hispanic origin except for tabulations produced by the Bureau of the Census, which are noted accordingly in this book.
>
> **Black** includes those having origins in any of the black racial groups in Africa. Normally excludes persons of Hispanic origin except for tabulations produced by the Bureau of the Census, which are noted accordingly in this book.
>
> **Black and other races** includes all persons who identify themselves in the enumeration process to be other than white. At the time of the 1970 Census of Population, 89 percent of the black and other population group was black; the remainder was American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Asian and Pacific Islanders. The term "black" is used in this book when the relevant data are provided exclusively for the black population.
>
> **Hispanic or Spanish origin** are persons of Hispanic or Spanish origin, determined on the basis of self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Persons of Hispanic origin, in

particular, are those who indicate that their origin is Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. According to the 1970 Census of Population, approximately 96 percent of the Hispanic population is white.

Subfamily or related subfamily is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more own single (never-married) children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the person or couple who maintains the household. The most common example of a related subfamily is a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents. The number of related subfamilies is not included in the count of families.

Total expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance includes all expenditures allocable to per pupil costs divided by average daily attendance. These allocable expenditures include current expenditures for regular school programs, interest on school debt, and capital outlay. Beginning in 1980–81, expenditures for other programs (summer schools, community colleges, and private schools) have been included.

Unemployed persons include all persons who did not work during the survey week, who had made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (see above). This measure can also be computed for groups within the labor force classified by sex, age, marital status, race, occupation, industry, etc.

Unrelated subfamily is a group of two persons or more who are related to each other by birth, marriage, or adoption, but who are not related to the householder. The unrelated subfamily may include persons such as guests, roomers, boarders, or resident employees and their relatives living in a household. The number of unrelated subfamily members is included in the number of household members but is not included in the count of family members.

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University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research (*Monitoring the Future*), indicators 38, 48, 49, 54.

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Tom Lyon
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"YOUTH INDICATORS" EXAMINES WELL-BEING OF AMERICA'S YOUTH

The U.S. Department of Education today released a new publication, Youth Indicators: Trends in the Well-Being of American Youth, which tracks the characteristics and attitudes of 14 to 24-year-olds back as far as 1950.

Preparation of the report by the Office of Educational Research and Improvement was directed by Assistant Secretary of Education Chester E. Finn, Jr.

"Newspapers and television tend to stress that teens are dropping out of school, getting pregnant out of wedlock, taking drugs, running away from home, and otherwise getting into trouble at increasing rates," Finn wrote in the book's introduction. "But the reality is more complex and, in some ways, more encouraging.

"More teenagers than ever before are finishing high school, and the rate of completion has increased most for minority youth over the last 10 years. Unwed teen pregnancy continues to be a grave problem, but the rate of births to unmarried black teenagers has declined over the last 15 years. Teenage use of drugs has eased somewhat in the last 5 years."

Youth Indicators 1988 contains five major sections: demographics and family composition; family income; education; youth employment and finances; and health, behavior, and attitudes. Each of the 55 indicators is described by a chart, graph, and brief summary. Data was drawn from existing sources such as the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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The report documents that:

-- youth in their 20s are living with their parents longer, marrying later, and earning less money in proportion to older workers than was previously the case.

-- the percentage of children living in single-parent families more than doubled between 1965 (10%) and 1985 (21%).

-- the number of divorces is leveling off, up 15% from 1975 to 1985, in contrast to a 116% jump between 1965 and 1975.

-- more high school seniors were in agreement with their parents in 1985 than in 1975 on such topics as the value of an education, roles for women, racial issues, and what to do with their lives; fewer reported consensus on how to spend money and on environmental issues.

-- the death rate has decreased since 1970, especially for black youth, but the suicide rate for males aged 15 to 19 has increased. Auto accidents remain the leading cause of death for all young people.

Continuing disparity exists between whites and other races. For example:

-- 1985 black high school seniors were five times as likely as white seniors to contribute most or all of their earnings to meet family expenses.

--from 1970 to 1985, the birth rate for unmarried minority teens decreased from 91 births per 1,000 to 79 births per 1,000; the birth rate for white unmarried teens nearly doubled to 21 per 1,000.

--blacks and Hispanics have made the greatest gains among youth in reading proficiency and math achievement, but do not yet match the performance of white students.

-- the unemployment rate for black youth is more than double the rate for whites.

"No subject is more susceptible to sensational treatment than the lives of adolescents," Finn said. "If we are to make wise choices about policies that affect them, we must be armed with reliable information."

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Youth Indicators 1988 is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. It costs $7.00. The stock number is 065-000-00347-3. For more information, call the GPO order desk at (202) 783-3238.

Reviewers' Comments on Youth Indicators 1988

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan
Democrat from New York

If we'd had Youth Indicators 30 years ago, I dare think the "well-being of American youth" would be considerably better than it is today. Somehow we never do anything about problems until we have learned to measure them. Great congratulations, then, to Dr. Finn and the Department of Education.

Senator Orrin Hatch,
Republican from Utah

The future of our nation requires that the "next generation" be educated, healthy, and morally strong. Not only in Washington, D.C., but in states and communities across this country, many people will formulate public policies affecting the development of the next generation. Those policies will have to be based on facts. Youth Indicators 1988 is an excellent compendium of many of those facts.

Senator Bill Bradley,
Democrat from New Jersey

Policy makers need access to accurate information about our nation's youth. Youth Indicators provides us with comprehensive yet concise information on the current status of adolescent Americans. This new publication of the Department of Education should prove an invaluable tool to all who are trying to assess and meet the needs of children and youth.

Representative George Miller,
Chairman, House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families
Democrat from California

Children today are growing up under circumstances far different from a generation ago. Keeping up with these changes requires comprehensive information of the sort compiled in this report. Advocates and policy-makers will find Youth Indicators 1988 a useful addition as we we continue our efforts to improve the lives of our nation's children.

James Coleman,
Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago

Youth Indicators is an extraordinary compilation of the status and trends of youth. It provides a vivid picture of America's youth as we can know it through statistics. It documents just how well we are preparing -- and failing to prepare -- our youth for their futures and the nation's future. Its graphical presentations should be a model for all government publications of social indicators.

(over)

William Julius Wilson,
Lucy Flower Distinguished Service Professor of Sociology and Public Policy, University of Chicago

> Youth Indicators is a remarkable document. It is packed with information on the changing lives of American youth. The figures speak for themselves, but the organization of this volume and the selection of indicators reflect considerable imagination.

Harold Howe, II
Senior Lecturer, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University and former U.S. Commissioner of Education

> The new publication Youth Indicators 1988 put out by the U.S. Department of Education is an idea whose time had come long ago. Chester Finn and his colleagues deserve thanks from those of us who have struggled with devising policies for young people without adequate information on their situation. The authors would agree that the materials need both additions and refinements, but their first effort is auspicious. Here's hoping the publication keeps going for many years to come.

Michael Kirst,
Chair, Administrative and Policy Analysis, School of Education, Stanford University

> Youth Indicators 1988 is conceived as an effort to create a broader conception of children's policy needs as well as to bridge specialized interests in anticipation of a larger perspective for improving children's lives. The report will be extremely useful for citizens and policy makers interested in and responsible for children.
>
> . . . The report will help policy makers at all levels derive cross-cutting themes and to identify policy implications from the social trends we observe . . . The value of the report will rest in the tenor of debate and discussion it provokes. The report will serve to enhance and enrich the current discussions about choices and priorities for children's policies in the U.S.

Alice Rivlin,
Senior Fellow, Economic Studies Program, The Brookings Institution

> The U.S. Department of Education has pulled together in one place a wide variety of useful statistics on young people that help put current news stories in longer perspective.